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ORA MARITIMA; A LATIN STORY FO

SONNENSCHEIN, EDWARD ADOLF

ORA MARITIMA

Elementary Latin Classics

Julia	Reed
Camilla	Reed
Legends of Gods and Heroes	Morton
Caesar's Helvetian War . . . (Based on Caesar)	Edited by Welch and Duffield
Caesar's Invasion of Britain . . (Based on Caesar)	Edited by Welch and Duffield
Legends of Ancient Rome . . (Based on Livy)	Edited by Wilkinson
The Seven Kings of Rome . . (Based on Livy)	Edited by Nall
Ora Maritima	Sonnenschein

Ora Maritima

A Latin Story for Beginners

With Grammar and Exercises by

E. A. Sonnenschein, D.Litt., Oxon.

Emeritus Professor of Latin and Greek
University of Birmingham

And an Introduction by

Margaret Y. Henry, Ph.D.

Franklin K. Lane High School, Brooklyn, New York

Natura non facit saltum

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INTRODUCTION

Progressive teachers of Latin will find *Ora Maritima*, in its American edition, a book perfectly adapted to the needs of their first-year classes. We all agree that power to read Latin is the primary objective of our teaching; most of us agree, too, that as we learn any game not by studying the rules but by playing it, so we learn to read by reading. *Faciendo discimus* is a maxim of universal application. Teachers of modern languages have long had this advantage over us: a Reader is part of the equipment of even the youngest classes in those languages. Teachers of Latin, meanwhile, have plodded along with their classes, teaching declensions and conjugations in formidable columns, illustrating their use merely by groups of barren detached sentences, destitute of interest for child or adult. No wonder that the bright enthusiastic faces coming before us in September have often turned indifferent and bored by December!

Until very recently there has been a dearth of reading matter in simple Latin, at least for use in American schools. The extant Latin authors did not write for children. Modern Latin, even that written especially

for school children, has not been carefully graded in difficulty. And a reading lesson that presents too many difficulties is more discouraging than no reading lesson at all.

But in *Ora Maritima* the teacher will find a pleasant story sure to enlist interest, in the telling of which the vocabulary and length and complexity of the sentences are graded with almost mathematical precision. Thus the book may be used from the first week, or better, from the very first day the pupil begins the study of Latin. We have here the story of a young schoolboy spending the vacation with his uncle and aunt on the British coast near Dover. A large number of names for familiar objects and ideas are naturally introduced, *e.g.* "aunt," "cousin," "country-house," "sea gull," which give vitality to the narrative. Much is told, valuable in itself as historical information, of the early Britons, of their towns, and of the Druids. On a memorable day, the hero with his uncle and two friends makes a visit to the seashore near the point where Cæsar invaded Britain. This forms the introduction to a brief narration of the events of the Roman Conquest, illustrated with spirited drawings. Here, too, history is delightfully combined with talk of everyday things — luncheon, the sudden rainstorm, the small brother who could not wait till the right time to eat his share of the cakes. The day's excursion ends with a visit, such as would charm any boy, to a modern warship lying in the harbor. So our small Anthony goes home to supper and to dreams about men-o'-war in the English Channel and yellow-haired Britons of long ago.

The forms introduced in *Ora Maritima* are limited to those commonly taught in the first half-year — nouns and adjectives of the first three declensions, the indicative of the verb *sum*, and the indicative active of the first conjugation. Confining himself within these extremely narrow limits, the author has achieved an extraordinary degree of naturalness and grace. By means of the "Preparation" attached to each lesson, the last difficulty is smoothed away before the uncertain steps of the young reader of Latin. Thus the author attains his avowed purpose; he transforms the early study of Latin from an obstacle race into a pleasant walk with a friendly companion, with whom the beginner gradually comes to be on terms of easy familiarity.

MARGARET Y. HENRY

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December, 1926

PREFACE

My apology for adding another to the formidable array of elementary Latin manuals is that there is no book in existence which satisfies the requirements which I have in mind as of most importance for the fruitful study of the language by beginners. What I desiderate is : —

1. A narrative continuous from beginning to end, capable of appealing in respect of its vocabulary and subject matter to the minds and interests of young pupils, and free from all those syntactical and stylistic difficulties which make even the easiest of Latin authors something of a problem.

2. A work which shall hold the true balance between too much and too little in the matter of systematic grammar. In my opinion, existing manuals are disfigured by a disproportionate amount of *lifeless accidence*. The outcome of the traditional system is that the pupil learns a multitude of Latin *forms* (cases, tenses, moods), but very little Latin. That is to say, he acquires a bowing acquaintance with all the forms of nouns and verbs — such as ablatives in *a, e, i, o, u,* 3rd persons in *at, et, it,* and so forth — before he gets a real hold of the meaning or use of any of these forms. But, as Goethe said in a different connection, "What

one cannot use is a heavy burden''; and my experience
leads me to think that a multitude of forms acts as an
encumbrance to the pupil at an early stage by distrac-
ting his attention from the more vital matters of vocab-
ulary, sentence construction, and order of words. The
real meaning of the ablative, for instance, can be just
as well learned from the first declension as from all the
declensions taken together. And further, to run over
all the declensions without proper understanding of
their meanings and uses with and without prepositions
is a real danger, as begetting all sorts of misconception
and error — so much so that too often the muddled
pupil never learns the syntax of the cases at all. No
doubt all the declensions and conjugations must be
learned before a Latin author is attacked. But when
a few of them have been brought within the pupil's
ken, he finds little difficulty in mastering the others in
a rapid and more mechanical fashion. In the present
book I have dealt directly with only three declensions
of nouns and adjectives and the indicative active of
sum and of the first conjugation (incidentally introdu-
cing some of the forms of pronouns, and those forms of
the passive which are made up with the verb-adjectives,
as in English); but in connection with this amount of
accidence I have treated very carefully the most promi-
nent uses of the cases with and without prepositions,
and the question of the order of words, which I have
reduced to a few simple rules. It is my hope that
teachers who trust themselves to my guidance in this
book will agree with me in thinking that the time spent
on such fundamental matters as these is not thrown

away. The pupil who has mastered this book ought
to be able to read and write the easiest kind of Latin
with some degree of fluency and without serious mis-
takes: in a word, Latin ought to have become in some
degree a living language to him.

Above all it is my hope that my little story may be
read with pleasure by those for whom it is meant. The
picture which it gives of the early Britons is intended to
be historically correct, so far as it goes; and the talk
about "anchors" and "boats" and "holidays" will
perhaps be acceptable as a substitute for *iustitia,
modestia, temperantia,* and the other abstract ideas
which hover like ghosts around the gate of Latin. I
have kept my vocabulary strictly classical, in spite of
the temptation to introduce topics of purely modern
interest, such as bicycles; in the later sections of the
book it is Caesarian. The number of words in the
vocabulary is relatively large; but words are necessary
if anything worth saying is to be said, and a large
proportion of my words have a close resemblance to
the English words derived from them. Apart from
this, the acquisition of a working vocabulary is an
essential part of any real mastery of a language, and it
is a task eminently within the powers of the youthful
mind.

In regard to the quasi-inductive study of grammar I
have expressed myself in an article contributed to Mr.
Sadler's *Special Reports,* extracts from which are given
below. But I wish it to be understood that there is
nothing in this book to prevent its being used by teach-
ers who prefer the traditional method of teaching the

Grammar before the sections of the story and the Exercises in which it is embodied. All the grammar required is given in the "Preparations" (*e.g.* pp. 39, 40, 41, 42, etc.). It will be clear from these tables and from my "Drill Exercises" that I by no means undervalue the importance of systematic training of the memory in the early stages of learning.

Most of the passages will be found too long for one lesson, except with older pupils. They must be split up, according to circumstances.

It is possible that some teachers may prefer to use this book not as a first book in the strict sense of the term, but rather after say a year's work at some other book; and I can well imagine that it might be used to good purpose in this way, for instance as a bridge to Caesar, whose invasions of Britain are narrated in outline in my Chapters VIII–XIV, or for practice in rapid reading side by side with an author.

My best thanks are due to Lord Avebury for permission to reproduce the photographs of Roman and British coins which appear in this volume, especially of the coin of Antoninus Pius with the figure of Britannia upon it — the prototype of our modern penny.

E. A. S.

CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

NEWER METHODS IN THE TEACHING OF LATIN [1]

We are familiar with the watchwords of two opposed camps on the subject of language teaching. The old-fashioned view that the "declining of nouns and verbs," to use Dr. Johnson's phrase, is a necessary preliminary to the reading of any text is nowadays met with the continental cry of *"Fort mit der Grammatik!"* But we are not really compelled to accept either of these harsh alternatives, as the more moderate adherents of the new German school are now fain to admit. Grammar has its proper place in any systematised method of teaching a language; but that place is not at the beginning but rather at the end of each of the steps into which a well-graduated course must be divided. Speaking of the course as a whole, we may say that the learning of grammar should proceed side by side with the reading of a text. The old view, which is far from extinct at the present day, though it is rarely carried out in all its rigor, was that the pupil must learn the rules of the

[1] The methods described are less "new" now than when originally proposed by the author in an article contributed to Mr. Sadler's *Special Report;* but they are no less valid.

game before he attempts to play it. The modern view is that just as in whist or hockey one learns the rules by playing the game, so in the study of a language one learns the grammar best by the reading of a simple text. But it is necessary at once to draw a distinction, which marks the difference between the earlier and the more developed form of the new method. The mistake made by the first zealots of the new school was that they plunged the pupil without preparation into the reading of what were called "easy passages," — passages taken from any ordinary book, and easy perhaps as compared with other passages which might have been selected, but still bristling with a multitude of heterogeneous forms and constructions. This was an "inductive method" with a vengeance; but it soon became evident that to expect a young beginner to work his way through such a jungle to the light of clear grammatical consciousness was to expect too much;[1] and even for the adult beginner the process is slow and laborious. For what is the object of grammar unless to make the facts of a language accessible and intelligible by presenting them in a simple arrangement? Here as elsewhere science ought surely to step in as an aid, not an obstacle, to understanding. What the advocates of the new school failed to see was that "nature" cannot dispense with "art"; in other words that the text which is to serve as the basis of an inductive study of the language must be specially constructed so as to exhibit those

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[1] A distinguished representative of the *Neuere Richtung* admitted in conversation with the present writer some years ago that the teaching of French out of his own book was "*Hundesarbeit*" (*horse*-work).

features on which the teacher desires to lay stress at a
particular stage of learning.

What is the ordinary English practice at the present
day? On this point others are more competent to
speak than I; but I imagine I am not far wrong in say-
ing that the first step in learning Latin is to spend a
month or two in learning declensions and conjugations
by rote — not, let us hope, complete with their irregu-
larities and exceptions, but in outline. The pupil
then proceeds to the reading and writing of easy sen-
tences, perhaps in such a book as *Gradatim;* and after
say a year or more he will be reading easy selections
from a Latin author. All the while he recapitulates
his grammar and extends his grammatical horizon.
This is, in any case, an immense improvement on the
older plan of learning the whole of the old Eton Latin
Grammar in its Latin dress without understanding a
word of what is meant by its "as in praesenti" and
other mysteries. If wisely administered, this method
may also avoid the error of Henry's *First Latin Book,*
which taught an intolerable deal of accidence and
syntax to a half-pennyworth of text; though, on the
other hand, Henry's *First Latin Book* was an attempt
to accompany the learning of grammar with the reading
of easy sentences from the very beginning, and in so
far was better than the method we are considering.
For I must maintain, with all deference to the opinion
of others whose experience is wider than my own, that
we are as yet far from having drawn the full conclusions
of the process of reasoning on which we have entered.
There should be no preliminary study of grammar apart

from the reading of a text. The declensions and conjugations, learned by rote apart from their applications, cannot be properly assimilated or understood, and often prove a source of error rather than enlightenment in subsequent study. They have to be learned over and over again — always in doses which are too large for digestion, and the pupil has meanwhile been encouraged to form a bad habit of mind. Half-knowledge in this case too often leads to the unedifying spectacle of the sixth-form boy or the university undergraduate who is still so shaky in his accidence that he cannot pass his "Smalls" without a special effort, though in some respects he may be a good scholar. But still more serious is the effect of the false conceptions which are inevitably implanted in the mind by this method of grammar without understanding. The pupil learns *mēnsā*, "by or with a table," *agricolā*, "by or with a farmer" — both of them impossible Latin for the English in its natural sense; *mēnsae* meaning strictly "to a table" is almost impossible in any elementary context. Yet the pupil necessarily supposes that in some context or other they must have those meanings; it is often years before he discovers that he has been the victim of a practical joke. Some boys never see the fun to the bitter end; in other words, they never learn the syntax of the cases at all. And where are the counterbalancing advantages of this method? The pupil is introduced at an early stage to the reading of selections from Latin authors. But what if the interest and stimulus of reading consecutive passages could be secured without the sacrifice of clearness and grasp which is involved in the method

of preliminary grammar? The advantages would seem in that case to be all on one side. Each new grammatical feature of the language would be presented as it is wanted, in an interesting context, and would be firmly grasped by the mind; at convenient points the knowledge acquired would be summed up in a table (the declension of a noun or the forms of a tense). The foundations of grammar would thus be securely laid; there would be no traps for the understanding, because each new feature would be presented in concrete form, that is in a context which explained it. For example, instead of *mēnsā*, "by or with a table," etc., we should have *in mēnsā*, "on a table," *cum agricolā*, "with a farmer," *ab agricolā*, "by a farmer;" *ad mēnsam*, "to a table" or sometimes "by (*i.e.* near) a table;" *agricolae dat*, but not *mēnsae dat*. After one declension had been caught in this way, the others would not need so elaborate a treatment. But still the old rule of *festina lente* would warn the teacher not to impose too great a burden on the young or even the adult beginner; it is no light task to learn simultaneously forms and their meanings, vocabulary, and the fundamental facts of syntax. It must be admitted that the method which I am advocating is a slow one at first; but it is sure, and binds fast. The method of preliminary grammar might be called the railroad method. The traveler by rail travels fast, but he sees little of the country through which he is whirled. The longest way round is often the shortest way home; and my experience has been that the time spent at the start without proceeding beyond the very elements

of grammar is time well spent. A fair vocabulary is acquired — without effort — in the course of reading; for the learning of new words, especially if they are chosen so as to present obvious similarities to English words, is a task eminently within the powers of the youthful mind; and all words met with in an interesting context arouse attention and impress themselves on the mind of their own accord. All the while the pupil is forming his feeling for the language and gradually becoming habituated to ordinary ways of saying ordinary things. He gradually loses that sense of strangeness which is the great barrier to anything like mastery.[1] It is surprising how much can be said in Latin without using more than a single declension of nouns and adjectives and a single conjugation of verbs.[2] The habit of reading very easy Latin, thus acquired at an early stage, will prove of the utmost value when the pupil approaches the study of a Latin author. Such a book as I have in mind should therefore do something to bridge over the formidable chasm which at present separates the reading of isolated sentences from the reading of an author.

All Latin authors, as they stand, are far too difficult to serve as a basis of study for beginners; and they are also, I may add, not well adapted in respect of subject matter and sentiment to appeal to the mind of the

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[1] One great advantage of this method, especially for learners who are able to cover the ground at a fair rate of progress, is that it lends itself to acquiring the "art of *reading* Latin" (as distinct from the art of *construing* it), to use Prof W G Hale's phrase — the art of rapid reading.

[2] There are some 1,000 verbs of the first conjugation in Latin (including compounds).

very young.   Caesar may no doubt be made interesting
to a boy or girl of twelve by a skilful teacher with the
aid of maps and pictures.   But, after all, the Gallic
War can never be what it was never meant to be, a
child's book.   The ideal *Reader*, which should be the
centre of instruction during the early stages of a young
pupil's course, should be really interesting; simple and
straightforward in regard to its subject matter, modern
in setting, and as classical as may be in form — a book
which the pupil may regard with benevolent feelings,
not with mere "gloomy respect," [1] as worth knowing
for its own sake.   It should be well illustrated with
pictures, diagrams, and maps, provided always that
the illustrations are to the point, and such as are really
felt to be needed to explain the text and make it live.
"Modern in setting," for otherwise the book will not
appeal to the young mind; yet there is much justifica-
tion for the demand made by many adherents of the
newer school that the subject matter of any school book
dealing with a foreign language should be closely asso-
ciated with the history and the manners and customs
of the people who spoke or speak the language.   Pos-
sibly the two demands are not irreconcilable; the sub-
ject matter may be historical and national, but the
point of view from which it is regarded may be modern.
For English pupils learning Latin the reconciliation
ought to present little difficulty ; but nearly every great
nation of Europe has its points of contact with Rome,
and therefore its opportunities of constructing Latin
Readers which are national in more senses than one.

[1] Lord Rosebery in his Rectorial Address at Glasgow, 1900.

On the modern side they may be patriotic in tone, and inspired by that love of nature which appeals so directly to the youthful mind; on the ancient side they may be historical and instructive in the narrower sense of the term. And the illustrations should also have this two-fold character; they should include subjects both ancient and modern, it being always remembered in regard to the former that their object is not to make the boy or girl an archæologist, but simply to act as an aid to the imagination and enable it to realise what ancient civilisation was like. A good modern fancy sketch may often be more instructive from this point of view than a cut taken from a dictionary of antiquities.

The method which I advocate is, therefore, on its linguistic side, analogous in some respects to the so-called "natural method" or to the method by which an adult, left to his own resources, usually attempts to master a foreign tongue. He begins by attacking some easy book or newspaper, with the help of a dictionary, and he picks up the grammar as he goes along. The method is in both cases *heuretic*, in so far as the learner does not try to reconstruct the language out of the grammar, as a palæontologist reconstructs an extinct animal from a study of a few bones. But in the one case the learner works on a text which presents all the variety and complexity of nature; in the other, on a text which has been simplified and systematised by art, so as to lead directly to a clear view of certain fundamental grammatical facts. Granted the premises, I conceive that there will be no great difficulty in accepting the conclusion; for there can hardly be a better method of

teaching a language than that which combines the systematic order of the grammar with the interest and life of the story-book. The crux of the situation is to write such a school book; and though it may be long before an ideal book of the kind is produced, the problem ought not to be impossible of solution, if once the necessity of a solution from the teaching point of view is realised. On the one hand the ideal book ought to have a sustained interest, and if possible to form a continuous narrative from beginning to end; otherwise much of the effect is lost; this adds materially to the difficulty of writing. On the other hand there are various considerations which lighten the task. The writer has before him an infinite variety of choice in regard to his subject matter; and though his grammatical order must be systematic, he is under no obligation to confine himself absolutely to the narrowest possible grammatical field at each step. For example, adjectives [1] may be, as they should be on other grounds, treated side by side with the substantives which they resemble in form, and the easy forms of *possum* (*e.g., pot-es, pot-est, pot-eram*) side by side with the corresponding forms of *sum.* Here we have material for the building of sentences. We may even go further and admit a certain number of forms which anticipate future grammatical lessons, provided they are not too numerous or of such a character as to confuse the grammatical impression which it is the purpose in hand to produce. For example, forms like *inquam, inquit* might be introduced, if necessary, long before the learning of the defective

[1] Including possessive adjectives and participles (verb-adjectives)

verbs was reached; they would, of course, be accompanied by their translations and treated as isolated words without any grammatical explanation. Tact in introducing only such forms as are not liable to lead to false inferences is necessary; and, of course, the fewer such anticipations there are the better. A certain latitude must also be conceded in regard to idiom and style. While it is of importance that the pupil should come across nothing which might react disadvantageously on his future composition, it is mere pedantry to insist on any exalted standard of literary excellence. The writer who works under the limitation imposed by the conditions of the problem should not attempt any high style of diction; it is sufficient if his Latin is up to the standard of such isolated sentences as usually form the mental pabulum of the beginner, though it might well be somewhat higher.

I would here anticipate a possible objection. Would not such a book be too easy? Would it provide a sufficient amount of mental gymnastic to serve as a means of training the faculties of reason and judgment? That would depend altogether on the aim which the writer set before himself. There is plenty of room within the limits of the first declension and the first conjugation for the training of the mind in habits of accurate thought and expression; for instance, the sentences may be made as difficult in regard to order of words as you please. But I would urge that they can hardly be made too easy at the beginning. It is sometimes forgotten that mental training is not synonymous with the inculcation of a mass of grammatical forms

which only burden the memory, and that the habit of reading with care and fluency is itself a mental discipline of the highest value. What the teacher of any language has to do is not to accustom his pupil to regard each sentence as a nut to crack or a pitfall to beware of; but rather to induce him by the art of "gentle persuasion" to look upon the foreign tongue as a friend to be approached on terms of easy familiarity. Difficulties will accumulate fast enough, and I submit with all deference that it is a mistake to convert the learning of any foreign language into an obstacle race, by deliberately throwing difficulties into the path of the learner. Latin, at any rate, is hard enough in itself. And a habit of thoughtlessness is surely the last thing that will be encouraged by a method such as that sketched above, by which learning is made a matter of observation from the first, and not of unintelligent memorizing.

It goes without saying that the grammar to be taught in such a book should be limited to the necessary and normal. All that is in any way superfluous to the beginner should be rigorously excluded. But as soon as a general view of the whole field of regular accidence and the bare outlines of syntax has been attained by way of the Reader, the time has arrived for taking the pupil over the same ground again, as presented in the systematic form of the grammar. He is now in a position to understand what a grammar really is — not a collection of arbitrary rules, but a *catalogue raisonné* of the usages of a language based upon observation and simplified by science. Successive recapitulations should take in more and more of what is abnormal,

until a fairly comprehensive view of the whole field is obtained. The suggestions of whatever new texts are read should, of course, be utilised in preparing the mind for irregularities and exceptions; but it is no longer perilous to study the grammar apart. Each course of grammar deepens the impression made by those which precede it, and at the same time extends the pupil's mental horizon, the successive courses being superimposed on one another like a number of concentric circles with ever widening diameters.

I have said nothing about the writing of Latin, because it is obvious at the present day that reading should be accompanied by writing from the first, and, what is even more important, that the sentences to be translated into Latin should be based on the subject matter and vocabulary of the Reader. Learning a language is largely an imitative process, and we must not expect our beginners to make bricks without straw, any more than we expect pupils at a more advanced age to compose in the style of Cicero or Livy without giving them plenty of models to work upon. It is more important to insist here on the importance of training the organs of speech and hearing even in learning a "dead language" like Latin. For a dead language is still a language, and cannot be properly grasped unless it has some contact with living lip and living ear. Let the pupil then become accustomed from the first to reading Latin aloud, and to reading it with intelligence and expression. It is a habit which does not come of itself; but to teach it goes a long way towards making the language live again, and acts as a most valuable

support to the memory.   Let any one try learning a little modern Greek, and he will appreciate the difference between remembering the accents by ear and remembering them by the eye alone.   So, too, in regard to forms and vocabulary.   What we have to familiarise our pupils with is not merely the look of the word and the phrase and the sentence on paper, but still more, the shape of them to the ear.

From the point of view of the university a reform in school procedure, both on the literary and on the grammatical side, would confer great and lasting benefits. There must be many university teachers who, like the present writer, feel dissatisfied with the scrappy and haphazard knowledge of the classics commonly presented by students reading for Pass degrees.   But the foundations must be laid during the long school course, as the developed flower must be present in the germ. By not hurrying over the initial stages, and by a wise guidance of the later steps, the consummation of a worthy classical culture may be reached in the end.

E. A. SONNENSCHEIN
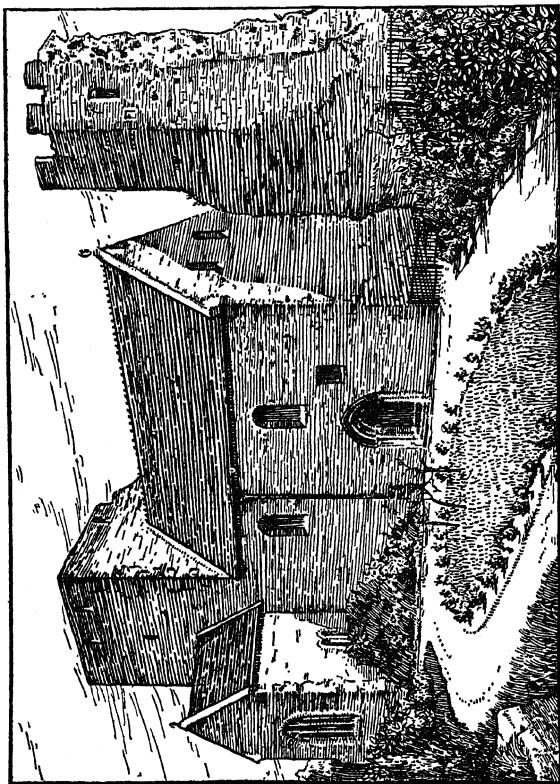
Basilica Sanctæ Mariae ad Dubras, cum Specula Romana

ŌRA MARITIMA
VEL
MENTARII DE VITA MEA AD
UBRAS ANNO MDCCCXCIX

ŌRA MARITIMA INTER DUBRAS ET RUTUPIAS

I. Ora maritima

[First declension of nouns and adjectives, together with the present indicative of **sum** and of the first conjugation]

1. Quam bella est ōra maritima! Nōn procul ab ōrā maritimā est vīlla. In vīllā amita mea

1

habitat; et ego cum amitā meā nunc habitō. Ante
iānuam vīllae est ārea.   In āreā est castanea, ubi
luscinia interdum cantat.   Sub umbrā castaneae
ancilla interdum cēnam parat.   Amō ōram mari-
5 timam ; amō vīllam bellam.

   2. Fēriae nunc sunt.   Inter fēriās in vīllā
maritimā habitō.   Ō beātās fēriās!   In arēnā
ōrae maritimae sunt ancorae et catēnae.   Nam
incolae ōrae maritimae sunt nautae.   Magna est
10 audācia nautārum: procellās nōn formīdant.
Nautās amō, ut nautae mē amant.   Cum nautīs
interdum in scaphīs nāvigō.
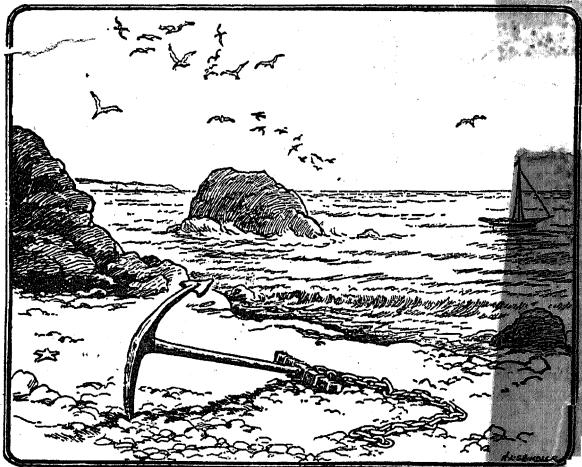
ANCORA ET CATENA — SCAPHA

3. Ex fenestrīs vīllae undās spectās. Undās caeruleās amō. Quam magnae sunt, quam perlūcidae! Post cēnam lūnam et stellās ex fenestrā meā spectō. Prope vīllam est silva, ubi cum amitā meā saepe ambulō. Quantopere nōs silva 5 dēlectat! Ō cōpiam plantārum et herbārum! Ō cōpiam bācārum! Nōn sōlum nautae sed etiam agricolae circum habitant. Casae agricolārum parvae sunt. Nautae casās albās habitant. Amita mea casās agricolārum et nautārum saepe vīsitat. 10

4. Victōria est rēgīna mea. Magna est glōria Victōriae Rēgīnae, nōn sōlum in īnsulīs Britannicīs sed etiam in Indiā, in Canadā, in Austrāliā, in Āfricā, ubi colōniae Britannicae sunt. Rēgīna est domina multārum terrārum. Britannia est 15 domina undārum. In glōriā rēgīnae meae triumphō. Tē, Britannia, amō: vōs, īnsulae Britannicae, amō. Sed Britannia nōn est patria mea. Ex Āfricā Merīdiānā sum.

5. Lȳdia quoque, cōnsōbrīna mea, apud amitam 20 meam nunc habitat. Lȳdia columbās cūrat: cūra columbārum Lȳdiae magnam laetitiam dat. Tū, Lȳdia, cum apud magistram tuam es, linguae Francogallicae et linguae Anglicae operam dās; sed ego linguīs antīquīs Rōmae et Graeciae ope- 25 ram dō. Saepe cum Lȳdiā ad silvam vel ad ōram maritimam ambūlō. Interdum cum nautā in scaphā nāvigāmus. Quantopere nōs undae

caeruleae dēlectant! Lȳdia casās agricolārum
cum amitā meā interdum vīsitat. Vōs, fīliae
agricolārum, Lȳdiam amātis, ut Lȳdia vōs amat.
Ubi inopia est, ibi amita mea inopiam levat.

II. Patruus meus

[Second declension: nouns and adjectives in us]

5   6. Patruus meus quondam praefectus erat in
Āfricā Merīdiānā. Nunc mīlitiā vacat, et agellō
suō operam dat. Agellus patruī meī nōn magnus
est. Circum vīllam est hortus. Mūrus hortī nōn
altus est. Rīvus est prope hortum, unde aquam
10 portāmus, cum hortum irrigāmus. In hortō mag-
nus est numerus rosārum et violārum. Rosae et
violae tibi, mī patrue, magnam laetitiam dant.
Tū, Lȳdia, cum patruō meō in hortō saepe am-
bulās.

15   7. In angulō hortī sunt ulmī. In ulmīs corvī
nīdificant. Corvōs libenter spectō, cum circum
nīdōs suōs volitant. Magnus est numerus corvō-
rum in hortō patruī meī; multī mergī super
ōceanum volitant. Vōs, mergī, libenter spectō,
20 cum super ōceanum volitātis et praedam captātis.
Oceanus mergīs cibum dat. Patruum meum
hortus et agellus suus dēlectant; in agellō sunt
equī et vaccae et porcī et gallī gallīnaeque.
Lȳdia gallōs gallīnāsque cūrat. Nōn procul ab

agellō est vīcus, ubi rūsticī habitant. Nōnnūllī ex rūsticīs agellum cum equīs et vaccīs et porcīs cūrant.

8. Ex hortō patruī meī scopulōs albōs ōrae maritimae spectāmus. Scopulī sunt altī. Et ōra 5

VILLA MARITIMA

Ulmi et Corvi Murus Ianua Rivus Castenea Mergi

Francogallica nōn procul abest. Noctū ex scopulīs pharōs ōrae Francogallicae spectāmus, velut

stellās clārās in ōceanō. Quam bellus es, ōceane,
cum lūna undās tuās illūstrat! Quantopere mē
dēlectat vōs, undae caeruleae, spectāre, cum tran-
quillae estis et arēnam ōrae maritimae lavātis!
5 Quantopere mē dēlectātis cum turbulentae estis
et sub scopulīs spūmātis et murmurātis!

III. Monumenta antiqua

[Nouns and adjectives in um]

9. Agellus patruī meī in Cantiō est, inter
Dubrās et Rutupiās situs. Dubrae et Rutupiae
oppida antīqua sunt. Multa sunt monumenta
10 antīqua in Britanniā, multa vēstīgia Rōmānōrum.
Reliquiae vīllārum, oppidōrum, amphitheātrōrum
Rōmānōrum hodiē exstant. Multae viae Rōmānae
in Britanniā sunt. In Cantiō est via Rōmāna
inter Rutupiās et Londīnium. Solum Britanni-
15 cum multōs nummōs aureōs, argenteōs, aēneōs et
Britannōrum et Rōmānōrum occultat. Rūsticīs
nummī saepe sunt causa lucrī, cum arant vel
fundāmenta aedificiōrum antīquōrum excavant.
Nam nummōs antīquōs magnō pretiō vēnumdant.
20 Patruō meō magnus numerus est nummōrum
Rōmānōrum.

10. Inter fēriās commentāriōs meōs dē vītā
meā scriptitō. Dubrās saepe vīsitāmus nam op-
pidum nōn procul abest. Super oppidum est cas-

tellum magnum; in castellō est specula antīqua.
Mūrī speculae altī et lātī sunt. Quondam erat
pharus Rōmānōrum. Prope speculam est aedi-
ficium cōnsecrātum. ιαιn secundō saeculō post
Christum nātum basilica Christiāna erat. 5

11. Castellum in prōmunturiō ōrae maritimae
stat. Post castellum sunt clīvī grāmineī et lātī.
Ex castellō fretum Gallicum spectās. Ante
oculōs sunt vēla alba multōrum nāvigiōrum;
nāvigia sunt Britannica, Francogallica, Germā- 10
nica, Belgica. Nōnnūlla ex nāvigiīs Britannicīs
"castella" nōmināta sunt. Littera C in signō
est. "Castella" in Āfricam Merīdiānam nāvi-
gant, ubi patria mea est.

IV. Delectamenta puerorum

[Nouns and adjectives like **puer**]

12. In numerō amīcōrum meōrum sunt duo 15
puerī. Marcus, puer quattuordecim annōrum,
mihi praecipuus amīcus est. Prope Dubrās nunc
habitant, sed ex Calēdoniā oriundī sunt. Nōbīs
puerīs fēriae nunc sunt; nam condiscipulī sumus.
Inter fēriās līberī sumus scholīs. Amīcī meī mē 20
saepe vīsitant, et ego amīcōs meōs vīsitō. Magna
est inter nōs amīcitia. Ūnā ambulāmus, ūnā in
undīs spūmiferīs natāmus, cum nōn nimis asperae
sunt. Quantopere nōs puerōs lūdī pilārum in

arēnā dēlectant! Ut iuvat castella contrā undās
spūmiferās aedificāre!

13. Nōbīs puerīs fēriae plēnae sunt gaudiōrum
ā māne usque ad vesperum. Nōnnumquam in
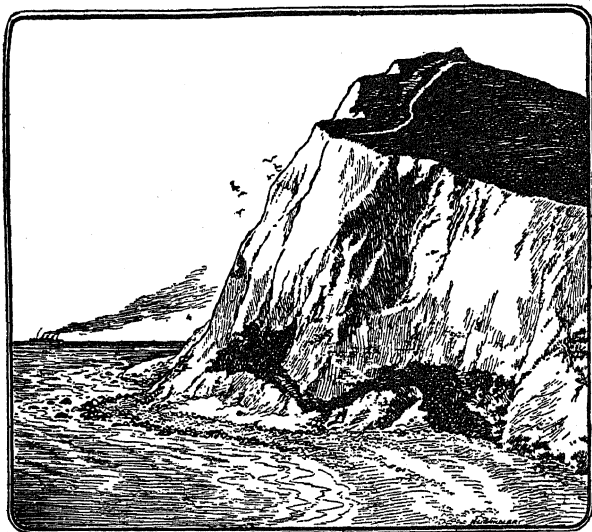
SCOPULUS ALTUS AD DUBRAS SITUS, EX POETA NOMINATUS

5 scaphā cum Petrō nāvigāmus. Petrus est adulēs-
centulus vīgintī annōrum. Petrī scapha nōn sō-
lum rēmīs sed etiam vēlīs apta est. Plērumque
rēmigāmus, sed nōnnumquam vēla damus, cum
ventus nōn nimis asper est. Petrus scapham

gubernat et vēlīs ministrat. Nōs puerī scapham
bellam laudāmus et amāmus.

14. Nōn procul ā Dubrīs est scopulus altus,
unde ōceanum et nāvigia et ōram maritimam
spectās. Locus in fābulā commemorātus est, ubi 5
Leir, rēgulus Britannōrum antīquōrum, fortūnam
suam miseram dēplōrat, stultitiam suam culpat,
fīliās suās animī ingrātī accūsat. Ō fortūnam
asperam! Ō fīliās impiās! Ō cōnstantiam Cor-
dēliae! Scopulus ex poētā nōminātus est. Nam 10
in fābulā est locus ubi vir generōsus, amīcus fīdus
rēgulī, dē scopulō sē praecipitāre parat; sed fīlius
suus virum ex perīculō servat. Fīlium fīdum
laudō et amō. Nōs puerī locum saepe vīsitāmus.

V. Magister noster

[Nouns and adjectives like **magister**]

15. Magister noster vir doctus est, sed lūdōrum 15
perītus. Nōbīs puerīs cārus est. Inter fēriās
patruum meum interdum vīsitat. Dextra ma-
gistrī nostrī valida est, et puerī pigrī nec dextram
nec magistrum amant.

"Nōn amō tē, Sabidī, nec possum dīcere quārē. 20
Hōc tantum possum dīcere: nōn amō tē."

Magistrum nōn amant quia librōs Graecōs et
Latīnōs nōn amant. Nam discipulī scholae
nostrae linguīs antīquīs operam dant, atque

scientiīs mathēmaticīs.   Magistrō nostrō magna
cōpia est librōrum pulchrōrum.   Schola nostra
antīqua et clāra est: nōn sōlum librīs sed etiam
lūdīs operam damus.   Schola nostra nōn in Cantiō
5 est.   In vīcō nostrō est lūdus litterārius, crēber
puerīs et puellīs, līberīs agricolārum.   Sed ego
cum Marcō et Alexandrō, amīcīs meīs, ad Ventam
Belgārum discipulus sum.

VI. Britannia antiqua

[Mixed forms of nouns and adjectives of the first and second
   declensions, together with the past imperfect indicative of
   sum and of the first conjugation]

16. Magister   noster   librōrum   historicōrum
10 studiōsus est; dē patriā nostrā antīquā libenter
narrat.   Proximō annō, dum apud nōs erat, de
vītā Britannōrum antīquōrum saepe narrābat.
Patruus meus et amita mea libenter auscultābant
ego quoque nōnnumquam aderam. Sīc narrābat :—
15 "Fere tōta Britannia quondam silvīs dēnsīs
crēbra erat.   Inter ōram maritimam et fluvium
Tamesam, ubi nunc agrī frūgiferī sunt, silva erat
Anderida, locus vastus et incultus.   Silvae plēnae
erant ferārum — lupōrum, ursōrum, cervōrum,
20 aprōrum.   Multa et varia māteria erat in silvīs
Britannicīs: sed fāgus Britannīs antīquīs nōn
erat nōta, sī Gāius Iūlius vēra affirmat.   Et
pīnus Scōtica dēerat."

BRITANNI ANTIQUI

17. "Solum, ubi līberum erat silvīs, frūgiferum
erat.   Metallīs quoque multīs abundābat —
plumbō albō et ferrō, atque, ut Tacitus affirmat,
aurō argentōque.   Margarītās et ostreās dabat
5 ōceanus: margarītae parvae erant, sed ostreae
magnae et praeclārae.   Caelum tum quoque
crēbrīs pluviīs et nebulīs ātrīs foedum erat; sed
pruīnae asperae aberant.   Nātūra ōceanī 'pigra'
erat, sī testimōnium Tacitī vērum est: nautae
10 Rōmānī, inquit, in aquā pigrā vix poterant rēmi-
gāre.   Sed vērumne est testimōnium?   An nā-
tūra nautārum Rōmānōrum nōn satis impigra
erat?"

18. "Incolae antīquī īnsulae nostrae ferī et
15 bellicōsī erant.   Hastīs, sagittīs, essedīs inter sē
pugnābant.   Proelia Britannōs antīquōs dēlectā-
bant.   Multī et dīversī erant populī Britannōrum.
Multī ex populīs erant Celtae.   Celtīs antīquīs,
sīcut Germānīs, capillī flāvī, oculī caeruleī, membra
20 magna et rōbusta erant.   Sīc Tacitus dē Calē-
doniīs narrat.   Incolae Cambriae merīdiānae
'colōrātī' erant.   Sed Rōmānīs statūra parva,
oculī et capillī nigrī erant.   Ūniversī Britannī, ut
Gāius Iūlius affirmat, membra vitrō colōrābant,
25 sīcut nautae nostrī hodiernī.   Vestīmenta ex
coriīs ferārum constābant.   In casīs parvīs circum
silvās suās habitābant."

19. Hīc amita mea "Nōnne in oppidīs habi-

tābant?" inquit. Et ille "Oppida aedificābant,"
inquit, "sed, sī Gāius Iūlius vēra affirmat, oppida
Britannōrum antīquōrum loca firmāta erant, nōn

URNAE ET CATENAE BRITANNICAE

loca ubi habitābant. Sed Britannia merīdiāna
crēbra erat incolīs et aedificiīs. Sīc narrat Caesar 5
in librō quintō Bellī Gallicī. Multī ūnā habitā-

bant, ut putō." "Itaque nōn plānē barbarī
erant," inquit amita mea. Et ille: "Incolae
Cantiī agrī cultūrae operam dabant, atque etiam
mercātūrae. Nam Venetī ex Galliā in Britan-
5 niam mercātūrae causā nāvigābant. Britannī
frumentum, armenta, aurum, argentum, ferrum,
coria, catulōs vēnāticōs, servōs et captīvōs expor-
tābant; frēna, vitrea, gemmās, cētera importā-
bant. Itaque mediocriter hūmānī erant, nec
10 multum dīversī ā Gallīs."

20. "Multī mortuōs cremābant, sīcut Graecī et
Rōmānī: exstant in Cantiō sepulchra cum urnīs
pulchrē ornātīs. Exstant etiam nummī Britan-
nicī, aureī, argenteī, aēneī. Esseda quoque fabri-
15 cābant: nōn plānē inhūmānī erant, sī rotās fer-
rātās essedōrum et nummōs aureōs aēneōsque
fabricāre poterant. Britannīs antīquīs magnus
numerus gallōrum gallīnārumque erat; animī,
nōn escae, causā cūrābant, ut Gāius Iūlius affirmat.
20 Sed incolae mediterrāneōrum et Calēdoniī ferī et
barbarī erant. Mortuōs humābant. Agrī cul-
tūrae operam nōn dabant; nōn frūmentō sed
ferīnā victitābant. Deōrum fāna in lūcīs sacrīs
et silvīs ātrīs erant. Sacra cūrābant Druidae.
25 Sacra erant saeva: virōs, fēminās, līberōs prō
victimīs sacrificābant. Inter sē saepe pugnābant;
captīvōs miserōs vēnumdabant, vel cruciābant et
trucīdābant: nōnnumquam simulācra magna,

DRUIDAE BRITANNICI

plēna victimīs hūmānīs, cremābant.   Populōrum
inter   sē   discordiae   victōriam   Rōmānōrum
parābant."

VII. Vestigia Romanorum

[Future indicative and imperative of **sum** and of the first
conjugation]

21. Nūper, dum Marcus et Alexander mēcum
5 erant, patruō meō "Quantopere mē dēlectābit"
inquam "locum vīsitāre ubi oppidum Rōmānum
quondam   stābat."   Et Alexander "Mōnstrā
nōbīs," inquit "amābō tē, ruīnās castellī Rutu-
pīnī."   Tum patruus meus "Longa est via,"
10 inquit "sed aliquandō mōnstrābō. Crās, sī
vōbīs grātum erit, ad locum ubi proelium erat
Britannōrum cum Rōmānīs ambulābimus.   Am-
bulābitisne nōbīscum, Marce et Alexander?"
"Ego vērō" inquit Marcus "tēcum libenter ambu-
15 lābō"; et Alexander "Mihi quoque pergrātum
erit, sī nōbīs sepulchra Britannōrum et Rōmānō-
rum mōnstrābis."   Sed patruus meus "Festīnā
lentē" inquit; "nullae sunt ibi reliquiae sepul-
chrōrum, et virī doctī dē locō proeliī disputant.
20 Sed quotā horā parātī eritis?"   "Quīntā horā"
inquiunt.

22. Postrīdiē caelum serēnum erat.   Inter
ientāculum amita mea "Quotā horā" inquit "in
viam vōs dabitis? et quotā horā cēnāre poteritis?"

Et patruus meus "Quīntā hōrā Marcus et Alexan-
der Dubrīs adventābunt; intrā duās hōrās ad
locum proeliī ambulāre poterimus; post ūnam
hōram redambulābimus; itaque hōrā decimā vel
ūndecimā domī erimus, ut spērō." Tum ego 5
"Nōnne iēiūnī erimus," inquam, "sī nihil ante
vesperum gustābimus?" "Prandium vōbīscum
portāte" inquit amita mea; "ego crustula et
pōma cūrābō."

[Perfect indicative of **sum** and of the first conjugation]

23. Quīnta hora appropinquābat, et amīcōs 10
meōs cupidē exspectābam. Ad sonum tintin-
nābulī ad fenestram properāvī. Ecce, puerī ad
iānuam aderant. Cum intrāvērunt, ūniversī ex-
clāmāvimus "Eugē! Opportūnē adventāvistis!"
Tum Marcus "Num sērō adventāvimus?" inquit; 15
"hōra fere tertia fuit cum in viam nōs dedimus;
sed via longa est, et Alexander celeriter ambulāre
nōn potest." Sed Alexander "Nōn sum fatīgā-
tus" inquit; "sed quota hōra est?" Tum pa-
truus meus "Nōndum quīnta hōra est" inquit; 20
"parātīne estis ad ambulandum?" Et Alexander
"Nōs vērō!" inquit. Tum amita mea et Lȳdia
"Bene ambulāte!" inquiunt, et in viam nōs
dedimus.

24. Inter viam patruus meus multa nōbīs dē 25
bellō Rōmānōrum cum Britannīs narrāvit.

Prīmō saeculō ante Christum nātum Gāius Iūlius
in Galliā bellābat, et, postquam Nerviōs cēterōs-
que populōs Galliae Belgicae dēbellāvit, bellum
contrā incolās īnsulae propinquae parāvit.   Itaque
5 annō quīntō et quīnquāgēsimō cōpiās suās in

BRITANNI ROMANOS IN SCOPULIS EXSPECTANT

Britanniam transportāvit.   Dē locō unde nāvi-
gāvit et dē locō quō nāvigia sua applicāvit, virī
doctī diū disputāvērunt.   Sed inter Dubrās et
Rutupiās est locus ad nāvigia applicanda idōneus.
10 Dubrās nōn poterat applicāre; nam scopulī ibi
altī erant, ut nunc sunt, et in scopulīs cōpiae
armātae Britannōrum stābant.   Itaque ad alium

locum nāvigāvit, ubi nūllī scopulī fuērunt. Sed
Britannī quoque per ōram maritimam ad locum
properāvērunt, et ad pugnam sē parāvērunt.
Rōmānīs necesse erat nāvigia sua magna ad
ancorās dēligāre. Britannīs vada nōta fuērunt; 5
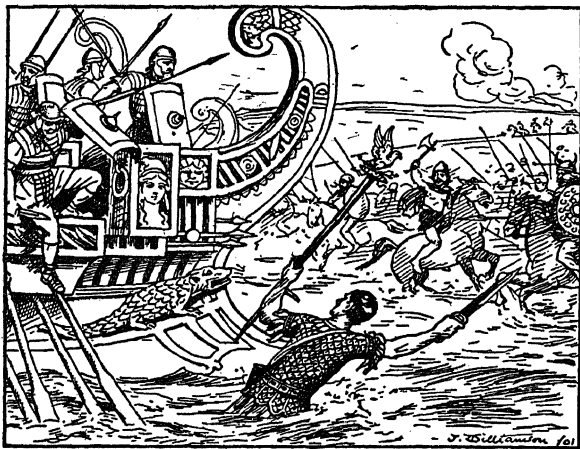
AQUILIFER SE UNDIS DAT

itaque in aquam equitāvērunt et cōpiam pugnae
dedērunt.

[Pluperfect (*i.e.* past perfect) indicative of **sum** and of the first
conjugation]

25. Sed iam ad locum adventāverāmus, et
patruus meus "Spectāte puerī" inquit; "hīc
campus apertus est; scopulī dēsunt, et locus 10

idōneus est ad cōpiās explicandās. Illīc fortasse,
ubi scaphās piscātōriās spectātis, Gāius Iūlius
nāvigia Rōmāna ad ancorās dēligāverat. Hīc
Britannī cōpiās suās collocāverant, et equōs in
5 aquam incitāverant. Nōnne potestis tōtam pug-
nam animō spectāre? Sed reliqua narrābō.
Dum Rōmānī undīs sē dare dubitant, aquilifer
'Ad aquilam vōs congregāte,' inquit, 'nisi ignāvī
estis. Ego certē officium meum praestābō.' Et
10 cum aquilā undīs sē dedit. Iam ūniversī Rōmānī
ad aquiliferum sē congregāverant, et cum Bri-
tannīs in undīs impigrē pugnābant. Cōnfūsa et
aspera fuit pugna. Prīmō labōrābant Rōmānī;
sed tandem Britannōs prōpulsāvērunt et terram
15 occupāvērunt. Ante vesperum Britannī sē fugae
dederant. Numquam anteā cōpiae Rōmānae in
solō Britannicō steterant. Audācia aquiliferī
laudanda erat."

[Future perfect indicative of **sum** and of the first conjugation]

26. Sed nōs puerī prandium iam postulābāmus;
20 nam hōra iam septima erat. Quam bella crustula
et pōma tū, amita, dederās! Quantopere nōs
bācae rubrae et nigrae dēlectāvērunt! Tum
patruus meus "Cum nōs recreāverimus," inquit,
"domum properābimus; nam nōn ante ūndeci-
25 mam hōram adventāverimus; intereā amita tua,
mī Antōnī, nōs exspectāverit. Nōnne prandiō

satiātī estis?" Tum ego "Nūlla in mē mora
fuerit." Et Alexander "Ego iam parātus sum"
inquit; "sed quandō tū, Marce, satiātus eris?"
Tum Marcus "Iēiūnus fuī" inquit; "nam per
quīnque hōrās nihil gustāveram. Sed cum mē 5
alterō pōmō recreāverō, parātus erō. Tū,
Alexander, inter viam crustulīs operam dedistī;
nam puer parvus es." Nōs cachinnāmus, et mox
in viam nōs damus.

VIII. Expeditio prima C. Iulii Caesaris

[Third declension: nouns like **Caesar, imperātor, sōl,**
expedītiō]

27. Sed magnus erat calor sōlis et āeris, neque 10
poterāmus celeriter ambulāre. Paulō post nebu-
lae sōlem obscūrāvērunt, et imber magnus fuit.
Mox sōl ōram maritimam splendōre suō illūstrāvit,
et iterum in viam nōs dedimus. Imber calōrem
āeris temperāverat; et inter viam nōs puerī 15
patruum meum multa dē C. Iūliō Caesare, im-
perātōre magnō Rōmānōrum, interrogāvimus.
"Cūr expedītiōnem suam in Britanniam parāvit?"
inquimus; "cūr cōpiās suās in īnsulam nostram
transportāvit?" Et patruus meus "C. Iūlius 20
Caesar" inquit "prōconsul erat Galliae, et per
trēs annōs contrā nātiōnēs bellicōsās Gallōrum
et Belgārum bellāverat; nam annō duodēsexā-
gēsimō ante Christum nātum Rōmānī Caesarem

prōcōnsulem creāverant. Rōmānī autem Britan-
nōs in numerō Gallōrum esse exīstimābant; et
rēvērā nōnnūllae ex nātiōnibus Britanniae merī-
diānae ā Belgīs oriundae erant. Atque Britannī
5 Gallīs auxilia contrā Rōmānōs interdum sub-
ministrāverant; sed Trinobantēs auxilium Rō-
mānōrum contrā Cassivellaunum, rēgulum Cas-
sōrum, implōrāverant."

28. "Alia quoque causa bellī fuerat avāritia et
10 exspectātiō praedae. Cupidī erant Rōmānī īn-
sulam nostram ignōtam et remōtam vīsitandī et
explōrandī; nam, ut Tacitus affirmat, ignōtum
prō magnificō est. Itaque annō quīntō et quīn-
quāgēsimō ante Christum nātum C. Iūlius Caesar
15 expedītiōnem suam prīmam contrā Britannōs
comparāvit, et victōriam reportāvit, ut narrāvī;
nam post ūnum proelium Britannī veniam ā
victōribus implōrāvērunt. Sed expedītiō nōn
magna fuerat; neque Rōmānī ūllam praedam ex
20 Britanniā reportāverant, nisi paucōs servōs et
captīvōs. Annō igitur proximō imperātor Rō-
mānus secundam et multō maiōrem expedīti-
ōnem in Britanniam parāvit. Nam sescenta
nāvigia onerāria in Galliā aedificāvit, et quīnque
25 legiōnēs Rōmānās ūnā cum magnā multitūdine
auxiliōrum Gallicōrum in ōram Belgicam congre-
gāvit."

IX. Pax violata

[Third declension continued: nouns like **pāx, aestās, mīles**]

29. "Britannī pācem nōn violāverant, sed Rō-
mānī pācis nōn cupidī erant.   Itaque aestāte annī
quārtī et quīnquāgēsimī ante Christum nātum dux
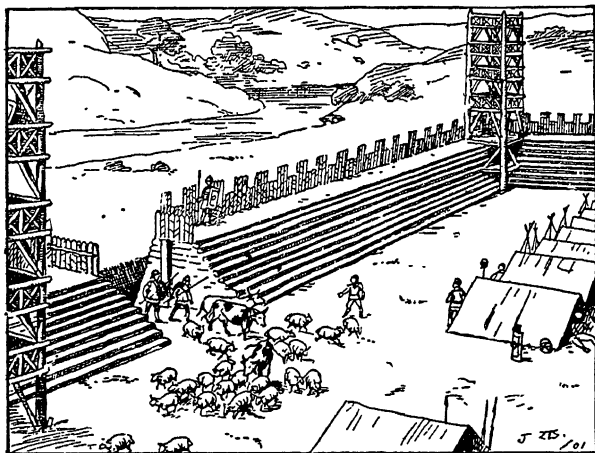
CASTRA ROMANA

Rōmānus cum quīnque legiōnibus mīlitum Rō-
mānōrum et magnō numerō equitum et auxili- 5
ōrum Gallicōrum iterum in Britanniam nāvigāvit.
Tempestās erat idōnea, sed in mediā nāvigātiōne
ventus nōn iam flābat; itaque mīlitibus necesse
erat nāvigia rēmīs incitāre.   Impigrē rēmigā-

vērunt, et postrīdiē nāvigia ad ōram Britannicam
prosperē applicāvērunt. Labor rēmigandī mag-
nus erat, virtūs mīlitum magnopere laudanda.
Britannī Rōmānōs in scopulīs ōrae maritimae
5 exspectābant; sed postquam multitūdinem nāvi-
giōrum et mīlitum equitumque spectāvērunt, in
fugam sē dedērunt. Caesar nāvigia sua inter
Dubrās et Rutupiās applicāvit, ut putō, nōn
procul ā locō quō priōre annō applicāverat. Inde
10 contrā Britannōs properāvit. Intereā ūnam
legiōnem cum trecentīs equitibus ad castra in
statiōne reservābat: nam perīculōsum erat nāvigia
ad ancorās dēligāta dēfēnsōribus nūdāre."

X. Certamina varia

[Third declension continued: nouns like **flūmen, tempus**]

30. "Britannī certāmen vītāvērunt, et in silvīs
15 sē occultāvērunt, ubi locus erat prope flūmen,
ēgregiē et nātūrā et opere firmātus. Itaque 'op-
pidum' Britannicum erat. Dē nōmine flūminis
nihil cōnstat. Oppidum iam ante domesticī bellī
causā praeparāverant, et crēbrīs arboribus vallīs-
20 que firmāverant. Multa et varia certāmina
fuērunt: Britannī ex silvīs cum equitibus esse-
dīsque suīs contrā Rōmānōs prōvolābant; Rō-
mānīs perīculōsum erat intrā mūnītiōnēs Britan-
nōrum intrāre. Sed post aliquantum temporis
25 mīlitēs septimae legiōnis aggere et testūdine

locum oppugnāvērunt. Tandem Britannōs ex
silvīs prōpulsāvērunt. Pauca erant vulnera Rō-
mānōrum: nam Rōmānī Britannōs pondere armō-
rum et scientiā pugnandī multum superābant;
magnitūdine et rōbore corporis Britannī Rōmānōs 5
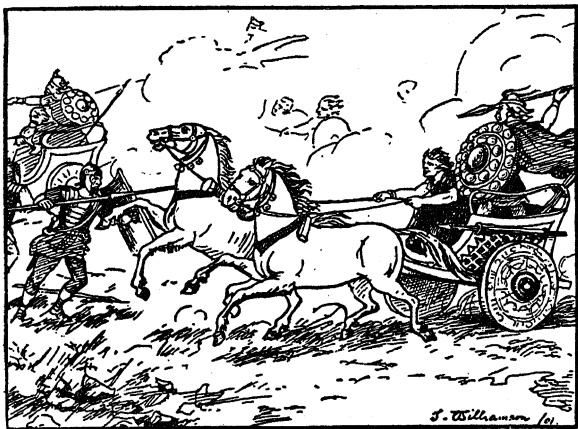
ESSEDUM BRITANNICUM

superābant. Sed Rōmānī quoque hominēs rō-
bustō corpore erant."

31. "Victōria Caesarī nōn multum prōfuit:
nam Britannīs fugātīs īnstāre nōn poterat, quia
nātūram locī ignōrābat. Praetereā praefectus 10
castrōrum, nōmine Quīntus Ātrius, magnum in-
commodum nūntiāverat: tempestās nāvigia in

lītore afflictāverat. Tempus perīculōsum erat:
nam Caesarī necesse erat ā flūmine ad lītus mari-
timum properāre, et legiōnēs suās ab īnsectātiōne
Britannōrum revocāre. Multa ex nāvigiīs in
5 vadīs afflictāta erant; cētera novīs armīs ornanda
erant. Opus magnī labōris erat, et aliquantum
temporis postulābat. Sed nautārum atque mīli-
tum virtūs magnō opere laudanda erat. Nōn
sōlum per diurna sed etiam per nocturna tempora
10 labōrāvērunt. Intereā Caesar nova nāvigia in
Galliā aedificat: sine nāvigiīs nōn poterat cōpiās
suās in Galliam reportāre; ūnō tempore necesse
erat et nāvigia reparāre et contrā Britannōs
bellāre."

XI. Naves Romanae

[Third declension continued: nouns like nāvis]

15   32. "Duo erant genera nāvium in classe Rō-
mānā; ūnum erat genus nāvium longārum,
alterum nāvium onerāriārum. Nāvēs longae ad
pugnam aptae erant, nāvēs onerāriae ad onera at-
que multitūdinem hominum et equōrum trāns-
20 portanda. Tōta classis Caesaris octingentārum
erat nāvium; nam sescentās nāvēs onerāriās per
hiemem in Galliā aedificāverat, ut narrāvī. Inter
cēterās, ducentās numerō, nōnnūllae nāvēs longae
erant. Sed nāvibus longīs rēvērā nōn opus erat
25 Caesarī; nam Britannīs antīquīs nūlla erat classis;

neque nāvēs onerāriās aedificābant." Tum ego
"Britannia nōndum domina undārum erat" in-
quam; "sed quōmodō frūmentum exportāre
poterant, sī nūllās nāvēs aedificābant?" "Vene-
tōrum nāvēs" inquit patruus meus "frūmentum 5
Britannicum in Galliam protābant, et ex Galliā
gemmās, vitrea, cētera in Britanniam. Nam
Venetī, nātiō maritima, in ōrā Gallicā habitābant.
Hostēs fuerant Rō-
mānōrum, et magnam
classem comparāve-
rant."

33. Tum Marcus
"Num nātiōnēs bar-
barae" inquit "nāvēs
longās ornāre pote-
rant?" Et patruus
meus "Formam nā-
vium Gallicārum Cae-
sar in tertiō librō Bellī
Gallicī commemorat. Puppēs altae erant, ad
magnitūdinem tempestātum accommodātae;
carīnae plānae. Venetī nāvēs tōtās ex rōbore
fabricābant; ad ancorās catēnīs ferreīs, nōn fūni-
bus, dēligābant. Pellēs prō vēlīs erant, sīve 25
propter līnī inopiam, sīve quia in pellibus plūs
firmitūdinis quam in vēlīs līneīs erat. Nāvēs
longae Rōmānōrum nōn tam altae erant quam

NAVIS LONGA

Venetōrum, sed rōstrīs ferreīs et interdum turribus
armātae erant; itaque victōriam ā Venetīs re-
portāverant." Tum Alexander "Num nāvēs
Rōmānae lāminīs ferreīs armātae erant?" inquit.
5 Sed Marcus: "Quid opus erat lāminīs ferreīs, sī
tormenta hodierna antīquīs dēerant?"

XII. Gentium Britannicarum Societas

[Third declension continued: nouns like **gēns, pars**]

34. Tum patruus meus reliqua de expedītiōne
Caesaris narrāvit.   "Dum mīlitēs nautaeque Rō-
mānī classem novīs armīs ornant, Caesar ad
10 reliquās copiās properat.   Intereā hostēs sum-
mum imperium Cassivellaunō mandāverant.
Cassivellaunus nōn erat rēx ūniversārum gentium
Britannicārum, sed dux vel prīnceps gentis Cas-
sōrum.   Annō tamen quārtō et quīnquāgēsimō
15 ante Christum nātum magna pars gentium Britan-
niae merīdiānae sē sub Cassivellaunō contrā
Rōmānōs cōnsociāverant.   Flūmen Tamesa fīnēs
Cassivellaunī ā fīnibus gentium maritimārum
sēparābat; ab oriente erant fīnēs Trinobantium;
20 ab occidente Britannī mediterrāneī.   Superiōre
tempore bella continua fuerant inter Cassivel-
launum et reliquās gentēs; atque Trinobantēs
auxilium Rōmānōrum contrā Cassivellaunum im-
plōrāverant, quia rēgem suum trucīdāverat.   Nu-
25 merus hostium magnus erat; nam, ut Caesar

affirmat, īnfīnīta multitūdō hominum erat in parte merīdiānā Britanniae."

35. "Caesar formam et incolās Britanniae in capite duodecimō et tertiō decimō librī quīntī commemorat. Incolae partis interiōris Celtae et 5 barbarī erant; incolae maritimae partis ex Belgiō praedae causā immigrāverant, sīcut priōre aetāte trāns flūmen Rhēnum in Belgium migrāverant. Et nōnnūlla nōmina gentium maritimārum, unde nōmina urbium hodiernārum dērīvāta sunt, Bel- 10 gica vel Gallica sunt. Belgae autem ā Germānīs oriundī erant, ut Caesar in capite quārtō librī secundī dēmōnstrat. Itaque pars Britannōrum antīquōrum Germānicā orīgine erant. Formam īnsulae esse triquetram dēclārat. Sed ūnum latus 15 ad Galliam spectāre exīstimat, alterum ad Hispāniam atque occidentem, tertium ad septentriōnēs. Itaque dē lateribus et angulīs laterum errābat. Hiberniam ab occidente parte Britanniae esse rectē iūdicat, īnsulam Mōnam inter 20 Britanniam et Hiberniam esse."

XIII. Maria Britannica

[Third declension continued: nouns like **mare**]

36. "Lateris prīmī longitūdinem circiter quīngenta mīlia esse iūdicat, secundī septingenta, tertiī octingenta. Itaque dē magnitūdine īnsulae nōn

multum errābat.   Flūmen Tamesam ā marī circiter octōgintā mīlia distāre iūdicat."   Hīc nōs puerī "Errābat igitur" inquimus; "nam inter Londīnium et mare nōn sunt octōgintā mīlia."
5 Sed patruus meus "Rectē iūdicābat" inquit; "nam pars maris ubi Caesaris castra erant circiter

BRITANNI CUM ROMANIS IN ITINERE PUGNANT

octōgintā mīlia Rōmāna ā Londīniō distat.   Tria maria īnsulam nostram circumdant; inter Britanniam et Galliam est mare Britannicum vel fretum
10 Gallicum;   ab occidente mare Hibernicum;   ab oriente mare Germānicum.   Nōmina marium

temporibus antīquīs nōn ūsitāta erant; sed iam Graecī Britanniam esse īnsulam iūdicābant."

XIV. Britannia pacata

[Recapitulation of nouns of the third declension]

37. "Inter Tamesam et mare Britannicum prīma concursiō erat Rōmānōrum cum cōpiīs Cassivellaunī. Britannī duās cohortēs Rōmānās 5 in itinere fortiter impugnāvērunt. Ex silvīs suīs prōvolāvērunt; Rōmānōs in fugam dedērunt; multōs Rōmānōrum trucīdāvērunt. Tum suōs ā pugnā revocāvērunt. Novum genus pugnae Rōmānōs perturbāverat. Nam Britannīs nōn 10 mōs erat iustō proeliō pugnāre; sed equitibus essedīsque suīs per omnēs partēs equitābant, et ōrdinēs hostium perturbābant; tum cōnsultō cōpiās suās revocābant. Essedāriī interdum pedibus pugnābant. Ita mōbilitātem equitum, sta- 15 bilitātem peditum in proeliīs praestābant. Pe- ditēs Rōmānī propter pondus armōrum nōn aptī erant ad huiusmodī hostem. Et equitibus Rō- mānīs perīculōsum erat sē longō intervallō ā peditibus sēparāre: neque pedibus pugnāre 20 poterant."

38. "Itaque Rōmānī ōrdinēs suōs contrā equitēs Britannōrum in prīmō certāmine nōn servāverant.

Sed postrīdiē Rōmānī victōriam reportāvērunt. 25

Britannī in collibus procul ā castrīs Rōmānīs stā-
bant. Caesar magnum numerum cohortium et
ūniversōs equitēs lēgātō suō Trebōniō mandāverat.
Hostēs subitō prōvolāvērunt, et ordinēs Rōmānōs
5 impugnāvērunt.   Sed Rōmānī superiōrēs fuērunt.
Cōpiās Britannicās prōpulsāvērunt, et in fugam
dedērunt.   Magnum numerum hostium trucīdā-
vērunt.   Tum dux continuīs itineribus ad flūmen
Tamesam et in fīnēs Cassivellaunī properāvit.
10 Cassivellaunus autem cum quattuor mīlibus esse-
dāriōrum itinera Rōmānōrum servābat, et paulum
dē viā dēclīnābat sēque in silvīs occultābat.   In-
terdum ex silvīs prōvolābat et cum mīlitibus
Rōmānīs pugnābat ; Rōmānī autem agrōs Britan-
15 nōrum vastābant."

39. "In parte flūminis Tamesae ubi fīnēs Cassi-
vellaunī erant ūnum tantum vadum erat.   Quō
cum Caesar adventāvit cōpiās hostium ad alteram
rīpam flūminis collocātās spectāvit.   Rīpa autem
20 sudibus acūtīs firmāta erat ; et Britannī multās
sudēs sub aquā quoque occultāverant.   Sed
Caesar hostibus īnstāre nōn dubitāvit.   Aqua
flūminis profunda erat, et mīlitēs capite solum ex
aquā exstābant ; sed Rōmānī sē aquae fortiter
25 mandāvērunt, et Britannōs in fugam dedērunt.
'Oppidum' Cassivellaunī nōn longē aberat, inter
silvās palūdēsque situm, quō Britannī magnum
numerum hominum, equōrum, ovium, boum,

congregāverant. Locum ēgregiē et nātūrā et opere firmātum Caesar ex duābus partibus oppugnāre properāvit: oppidum expugnāvit et dēfēnsōrēs fugāvit."

BRITANNĪ CASTRA ROMĀNA OPPUGNANT

40. "Sed in Cantiō, ubi quattuor rēgēs Britan- 5 nīs praeerant, nōndum fīnis erat pugnandī. Britannī castra Rōmāna ad mare sita fortiter oppugnant; sed frūstrā. Rōmānī victōrēs. Intereā multae ex cīvitātibus Britannicīs pācem ōrant. Trinobantibus Caesar novum rēgem dat, 10 et pācem cōnfirmat. Itaque propter tot clādēs,

propter fīnēs suōs bellō vastātōs, maximē autem
propter dēfectiōnem tot cīvitātum, Cassivellaunus
dē condiciōnibus pācis dēlīberat.   Caesar pācem
dat;   Cassivellaunum vetat Trinobantēs bellō
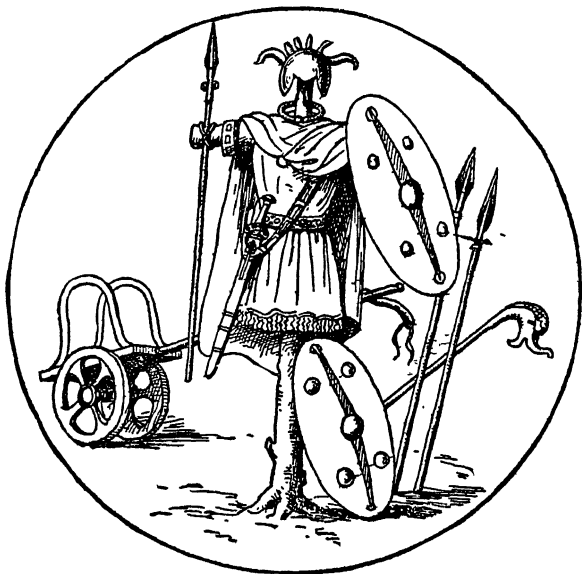
TROPAEUM BRITANNICUM

5 vexāre, et tribūtum Britannīs imperat.   Tum
cōpiās suās cum magnō numerō obsidum et cap-
tīvōrum in Galliam reportat.   Britannī fortiter
sed frūstrā prō ārīs et focīs suīs pugnāverant."

XV. Robur et aes triplex

[Adjectives of the third declension]

41. Tum Marcus "ō gentem fortem et admīrā-
bilem Britannōrum!" inquit.   "Nam īnsigne erat
facinus quod contrā Rōmānōs, victōrēs orbis ter-
rārum, tam fortiter et nōnnumquam prosperē
pugnāvērunt. Nōn mīrum est, sī Rōmānī vic- 5
tōriam reportāvērunt."   Nōs sententiam Marcī
comprobāvimus. Sed iam nōna hōra erat, cum
Alexander, digitō ad orientem mōnstrans, "Nōnne
nāvēs procul ā lītore spectātis?" inquit.   Et pa-
truus meus "Ita est" inquit; "nam illīc est statiō 10
tūta nāvibus. Sed illae nāvēs, ut putō, nāvēs
longae sunt ex classe Britannicā; nam pars classis
nostrae nunc in fretō Gallicō est. Tum ego
"eugē, optimē!" inquam; "nāvem longam adhūc
nōn spectāvī. Sed nōn tam grandēs sunt quam 15
putāvī." "Pergrandēs sunt," inquit patruus
meus "sed procul a lītore sunt; omnēs lāminīs
ferreīs, nōnnūllae arietibus vel turribus armātae
sunt."

42. Tum nautam veterānum dē nōminibus 20
nāvium longārum interrogāvimus.   In classe Bri-
tannicā mīlitāverat, sed tum mīlitiā vacābat, et
custōs erat ōrae maritimae. Nōmina nāvium, ut
affirmābat, erant *Grandis, Rēgālis, Magnifica,
Tonāns, Arrogāns, Ferōx;* omnibus tegimen erat 25

lāminīs ferreīs fabricātum.   In *Grandī* praefectus
classis nāvigābat.   Omnēs ad ancoram dēligātae
erant.   Tum Alexander "Cūr nōn" inquit "ad
nāvēs in scaphā nāvigāmus?"   Mihi et Marcō
5 prōpositum pergrātum erat; et nauta ad nāvigan-
dum parātus erat.   Itaque patruus meus "Sērō
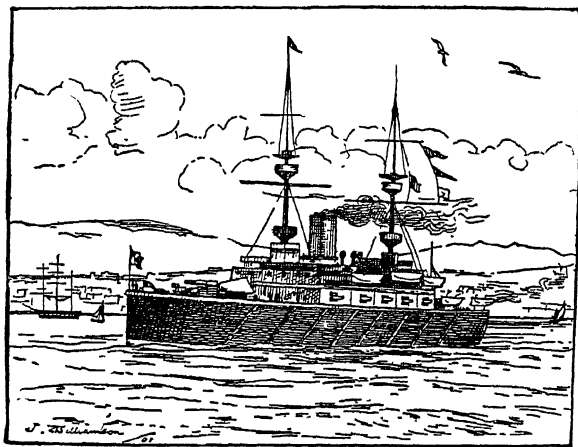
NAVIS LONGA BRITANNICA

domum adventābimus" inquit; "sed sī vōs puerī
cupidī estis nāvem longam spectandī, ego nōn
dēnegābō."   Tum   nauta   "Exspectāte"   inquit
10 "dum omnia parō"; et vēla rēmōsque in scapham
portāvit.   Quam dulce erat in marī tranquillō
nāvigāre!   Ventus lēnis flābat, et brevī tempore

ad *Rēgālem* appropinquāvimus. Tum classiāriī nōbīs nāvem ingentem mōnstrāvērunt cum mā-chinīs, tormentīs, rōstrīs, cēterīs.

43. Hōra iam decima erat cum ā *Rēgālī* nōs in scapham dedimus. Tum ad lītus rēmigāre necesse 5 erat; nam ventus adversus erat. Ego et Marcus ūnā cum patruō meō et nautā veterānō rēmīs labōrāvimus. Sed nōn ante ūndecimam hōram in lītore stetimus. Dum domum properāmus, imber fuit, et necesse erat in tabernā aliquantum 10 temporis exspectāre: intrāvimus et nōs recreāvi-mus; nam fatīgātī erāmus. Sed "post tenebrās lūx." Cum domum adventāvimus, amita mea et Lȳdia "Ubi tam diū fuistis?" inquiunt; "nōs ānxiae fuimus; sed cēna iam parāta est." Tum 15 nōs "Multa spectāvimus" inquimus; "ambu-lātiō longa sed pergrāta et ūtilis fuit." Post cēnam Marcus et Alexander Dubrās in vehiculō properāvērunt. Ego per noctem de Britannīs antīquīs et dē classe Britannicā hodiernā som- 20 niāvī. Ante oculōs erant virī fortēs membrīs robustīs, flāvīs capillīs, oculīs caeruleīs cum Rōmānīs terrā marīque pugnantēs.

DULCE DOMUM

———

DEUS SALVAM FAC REGINAM,
MATREM PATRIAE

PREPARATIONS

I. THE SEA COAST

§ 1.

quam bella, *how beautiful*

est, *is*

ōra maritima, *the seashore*

nōn procul, *not far*

ab ōrā maritimā, *from the seashore*

vīlla, *a country-house* [villa [1]]

in vīllā, *in the country-house*

amita mea, *my aunt*

habitat, *dwells, lives*

et, *and*

ego habitō, *I dwell, I am staying*

cum amitā meā, *with my aunt*

nunc, *now*

ante iānuam, *before the door*

vīllae, *of the country-house*

ārea, *an open space* [area]

in āreā, *in the open space*

castanea, *a chestnut tree*

ubi, *where*

luscinia, *a nightingale*

interdum, *sometimes*

cantat, *sings*

sub umbrā, *under the shade* (umbra, *shade;* cf. umbrella)

castaneae, *of the chestnut-tree*

ancilla, *a maid-servant*

cēnam parat, *prepares supper*

amō ōram, *I love the shore*

amō vῑ̃, ̃̃ ̃iam, *I love the pretty ̃untry-house*

Compare the different forms of the same word (singular number) in the following sentences:

Vīlla bella est, *There is a pretty country-house,*
or *the country-house is pretty.*

Vīllam bellam amō, *I love the pretty country-house.*

Iānua vīllae bellae est aperta, *The door of the pretty country-house is open.*

[1] Bracketed English words are derivatives, not translations.

In vīllā bellā habitō, *I am staying in the pretty country-house.*

Note.— Ego habitō, *I am staying* (where *I* has some stress); amō, *I love* (where *I* has no stress).

§ 2.

fēriae, *holidays*

sunt, *are* or *there are*

fēriae nunc sunt, *it is now the holidays*

inter fēriās, *during the holidays*

in vīllā maritimā, *in the country-house by the sea*

ō beātās fēriās ! *oh, the happy holidays !*

in arēnā, *on the sand*

ōrae maritimae, *of the sea coast*

ancorae, *anchors*

et, *and*

catēnae, *chains*

nam, *for*

incolae, *the inhabitants*

nautae, *sailors*

magna est, *is great*

audācia, *the courage*

nautārum, *of sailors*

procellās formīdant, *they fear storms*

nautās amō, *I like sailors*

ut, *as*

nautae, *sailors*

mē amant, *like me*

cum nautīs, *with the sailors*

in scaphīs, *in boats* [skiffs]

nāvigō, *I sail* [navigate]

Compare the forms of the plural nautae, *sailors,* in the above sentences: nautae mē amant, *sailors like me;* nautās amō, *I like sailors;* audācia nautārum, *the courage of sailors;* cum nautīs, *with sailors.* Note that the ending -ae, like the English -s, has two different meanings: nautae = (1) *sailor's,* (2) *sailors.*

Compare the different forms of the same word (plural number) in the following sentences :

Vīllae bellae sunt, *There are pretty country-houses, or the country-houses are pretty.*

Vīllās bellās amō, *I love pretty country-houses*

Iānuae vīllārum bellārum sunt apertae, *The doors of the pretty country-houses are open.*

In vīllīs bellīs habitant, *They dwell in pretty country-houses.*

§ 3.

ex fenestrīs, *out of (or from) the windows*

undās spectās, *thou seest, (you see) the waves*

caeruleās, *blue*

quam magnae sunt, *how big they are* (i e. *the waves, undae*)

per-lūcidae, *transparent [lucid]*

post cēnam, *after supper*

lūnam spectō, *I see the moon*

stellās, *the stars*

ex fenestrā meā, *from my window*

prope vīllam, *near the country-house*

silva, *a wood*

saepe, *often*

ambulō, *I walk*

quantopere, *how much*

nōs dēlectat, *delights us*

ō cōpiam, *oh the abundance*

plantārum, *of plants*

herbārum, *of grasses, of herbs*

bācārum, *of berries*

nōn sōlum, *not only [solely]*

sed etiam, *but also*

agricolae, *farmers*

circum, *around*

habitant, *dwell*

casae, *the cottages*

agricolārum, *of the farmers*

parvae, *small*

casās albās habitant, *inhabit white cottages*

casās vīsitat, *visits the cottages*

Compare the singular and plural forms of the word amita in the following sentences:

Amita mea casās vīsitat, *My aunts visit cottages.*

Amitae meae casās vīsitant, *My aunts visit cottages.*

Amitam meam amō, *I love my aunt.*

Amitās meās amō, *I love my aunts.*

Amitae meae vīlla est bella, *My aunt's country-house is pretty.*

Amitārum meārum vīllae sunt bellae, *My aunts' country-houses are pretty.*

Cum amitā meā ambulō, *I walk with my aunt.*

Cum amitīs meīs ambulō, *I walk with my aunts.*

Notice that the forms in -am (sing.) and -as (pl.) occur

(1) after certain prepositions: **ante iānuam**, *before the door;* **post cēnam**, *after supper;* **prope vīllam**, *near the house;* **inter fēriās**, *during the holidays.*

(2) without any preposition, to complete the sense with certain verbs. The form in -am or -ās is then called the object of the verb. In the following sentences it will be seen that the forms in -am and -ās differ in meaning from those in -a and -ae just as *me* differs from *I* (or *him, them, whom* differ from *he, they, who*) in English:

I love sailors, **Ego amō nautās.**

Sailors love me, **Nautae amant mē.**

The maid-servant prepares supper, **Ancilla parat cēnam.**

Sailors inhabit white cottages, **Nautae habitant casās albās.**

§ 4.

rēgīna mea, *my queen*
magna, *great*
glōria, *the glory*
Victōriae Rēgīnae, *of Queen Victoria, Queen Victoria's*
in īnsulīs Britannicīs, *in the British islands*
colōniae Britannicae, *British colonies*
domina, *mistress* [dame]
multārum terrārum, *of many lands*
undārum, *of the waves*
triumphō, *I triumph, exult*
tē amō, *I love thee*
Britannia, *O Britain*
vōs, *you*
īnsulae Britannicae, *O British isles*
nōn est, *is not*
patria, *native land*
ex Āfricā Merīdiānā, *from South Africa*
sum, *I am*

Note that the forms in -a (sing.) and -ae (pl.) may be used in speaking *to* persons or things: in such cases we may translate by *O*, but generally it is better to leave out this word: tē, Britannia, amō, *I love thee, Britain;* vōs, īnsulae Britannicae, amō, *I love you, British isles.*

§ 5.

quoque, *too, also*
cōnsōbrīna, *cousin*
apud amitam meam, *at the house of my aunt*
columbās cūrat, *keeps doves*
cūra, *the care*
columbārum, *of doves*
Lȳdiae, *to Lydia*
laetitiam dat, *gives delight*
tū Lȳdia, *thou (you), Lydia*
cum, *when*
es, *thou art, you are*
apud magistram tuam, *at the house of thy (your) schoolmistress*
linguae Francogallicae, *to the French language*
Anglicae, *to the English*
operam dās, *givest (give) attention (= study)*

ego operam dō, *I give attention*
linguīs antīquīs, *to the ancient languages*
Rōmae, *of Rome*
Graeciae, *of Greece*
cum Lȳdiā, see § 1: cum amitā meā
ad silvam, *to the wood*
vel, *or*
nāvigāmus, *we sail*
undae dēlectant, *the waves delight*
vōs, fīliae, amātis, *you, daughters, love*
vōs amat, *loves you*
ubi . . . ibi, *where . . . there*
inopia, *want, poverty*
levat, *relieves*

Compare carefully:

Lydiae laetitiam dat, *gives pleasure to Lydia.*
ad silvam ambulō, *I walk to the wood.*

The forms in -ae (sing.) and -īs (pl.) meaning *to* are often found with verbs of "giving"; hence they are called the dative case (case of giving). But they are *not used with*

verbs of *"going"* or *"coming"*; with these verbs *to* is expressed by the preposition **ad** followed by a form in -am (sing.) or -ās (pl.).

First Declension

Name of Case		
Nominative	**Lȳdia**	*Lydia*
Genitive	**Lȳdiae**	*Lydia's, of Lydia*
Dative	**Lȳdiae**	*to Lydia*
Accusative	**Lȳdiam**	*Lydia*
Ablative	**cum Lȳdiā** *with Lydia*	
Vocative	**Lȳdia**	*[O] Lydia*

	Singular	Plural
N.	vīlla bella	vīllae bellae
G.	vīllae bellae	vīllārum bellārum
D.	vīllae bellae *(with a verb of " giving ")*	vīllīs bellīs *(with a verb of " giving ")*
Ac.	vīllam bellam	vīllās bellās
Ab.	in vīllā bellā	in vīllīs bellīs
V.	vīlla bella	vīllae bellae

The preposition used with the ablative case must be varied to suit the sense of the noun declined: e.g **cum Lȳdiā**, but **in vīllā, ex vīllā,** or **ā vīllā.**

Present of *Sum* and of First Conjugation

Singular	Plural
sum, *I am*	**sumus,** *we are*
es, *thou art (you are)*	**estis,** *you are*
est, *he (she, it) is*	**sunt,** *they are*
spectō, *I see*	**spectāmus,** *we see*
spectās, *thou seest (you see)*	**spectātis,** *you see*
spectat, *he (she, it) sees*	**spectant,** *they see*

The verb **dō,** *give,* has a short **a** in the 1st and 2nd person plural: **damus, datis.**

II. MY UNCLE

§ 6. Hereafter nouns of the 1st decl. will be given in the nom. sing , except when a group of words is quoted.

patruus meus, *my uncle*

quondam, *once, formerly*

praefectus, *an officer*

erat, *was*

mīlitiā * vacat, *he is free* (i.e *he has retired) from military service*

agellō suō, *to his farm*

agellus, *the farm* or *the estate*

patruī meī, *of my uncle*

magnus, *large*

circum vīllam, *around the villa*

hortus, *a garden*

mūrus, *a wall*

hortī, *of the garden*

altus, *high*

rīvus, *a stream* [river]

prope hortum, *near the garden*

unde, *whence, from which*

aqua, *water*

portāmus, *we fetch, we carry*

hortum irrigāmus, *we water* [irrigate] *the garden*

in hortō, *in the garden*

numerus, *number*

rosa, *a rose*

viola, *a violet*

tibi, *to thee, to you*

mī patrue, [O] *my uncle*

cum patruō meō, *with my uncle*

ambulās, *thou walkest, you walk*

* Note the ablative without a preposition : here, *from.*

Second Declension

Nouns and Adjectives in -us

Singular

N. **hortus bellus**, *a pretty garden*

G. **hortī bellī**, *of a pretty garden*

D. **hortō bellō**, *to a pretty garden* (with a verb of " giving ")

Ac. **hortum bellum**, *a pretty garden*

Ab. **in hortō bellō**, *in a pretty garden*

V. **horte belle**, [O] *pretty garden*

§ 7.

angulus, *angle, corner*	captātis, *you catch*
ulmī, *elms*	ōceanus, *the ocean*
in ulmīs, *in the elms*	mergīs, *to sea gulls*
corvī, *crows*	cibum dat, *gives food*
nīdificant, *make nests*	agellus suus, *his estate*
corvōs spectō, *I watch the crows*	equī, *horses*
	vacca, *cow*
libenter, *gladly*	porcī, *pigs* [pork]
circum nīdōs suōs, *around their nests*	gallī gallīnae-que, *cocks and hens*
volitant, *they fly*	gallōs cūrat, *minds the cocks*
corvōrum, *of crows*	vīcus, *a village*
multī mergī, *many sea gulls*	rūsticī, *the country-folk, the rustics*
super ōceanum, *over the ocean*	nōnnūllī ex rūsticīs, *some of (some out of) the rustics*
mergī, *O sea gulls*	
volitātis, *you fly*	cum equīs, *with (together with) the horses*
praeda, *prey*	

Note in the above: — 1. **corvī nīdificant**, *crows make nests*. 2. **vōs, corvī**, *you, [O] crows*. 3. **corvōs spectō**, *I watch crows*. 4. **numerus corvōrum**, *a number of crows*. 5. **corvīs dat**, *gives to crows*. 6. **cum corvīs**, *with crows*.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
N.	hortus bellus	hortī bellī
G.	hortī bellī	hortōrum bellōrum
D.	hortō bellō (*with a verb of " giving "*)	hortīs bellīs (*with a verb of " giving "*)
Ac.	hortum bellum	hortōs bellōs
Ab.	in hortō bellō	in hortīs bellīs
V.	horte belle	hortī bellī

§ 8. In this and the following *Preparations* nouns of the 2nd decl. in -us will be given in the nom. sing., except when a group of words is quoted.

scopulus albus, *a white cliff*

ab-est, *is distant*

noctū, *by night, in the night-time*

pharus, *lighthouse*

velut, *as, even as*

stella clāra, *a bright star*

in ōceanō, *on the ocean*

illūstrat, *lights up* [illustrates]

spectāre, *to see*

(undae) tranquillae, *calm, tranquil (waves)*

lavātis, *you wash* [lave]

dēlectātis, *you delight*

(undae) turbulentae, *rough, turbulent (waves)*

spūmātis, *you foam*

murmurātis, *you murmur*

III ANCIENT MONUMENTS

§ 9. In this and the following *Preparations* verbs of the 1st conj present tense, will be given in the 1st person sing., except when a group of words is quoted.

in Cantiō, *in Kent*

inter, *between*

Dubrae, *Dover*

Rutupiae, *Richborough*

situs, *situated*

oppida antīqua, *ancient towns*

multa monumenta, *many monuments*

vēstīgia, *vestiges, traces*

Rōmānus, *a Roman*

reliquiae, *relics*

oppidōrum, *of towns*

amphitheātrōrum, *of amphitheatres*

hodiē, *to-day, at the present day*

ex-stō, *I exist, remain*

via, *a road*

Londīnium, *London*

solum, *soil*

multōs nummōs, *many coins*

(nummōs) aureōs, *golden (coins)*

(nummōs) argenteōs, *(coins) made of silver*

(nummōs) aēneōs, *(coins) made of copper*

et . . . et, *both . . . and*

Britannus, *a Briton*

occultō, *I hide*

causa, *a cause, source*

lucrī, *of gain* [lucre]

arō, *I plough*

fundāmenta, *the foundations*

aedificiōrum, *of building* [edifices]

excavō, *I excavate*

magnō pretiō,* *at a great price*

vēnum-dō; *I offer for sale*

patruō meō est, *my uncle has;* lit. 'to my uncle there is*

* Note the ablative without a preposition, here meaning *at* (an expression of " price " or " value ").

Note the words **Dubrae**, *Dover;* **Rutupiae**, *Richborough;* reliquiae, *relics.* These words are plural in form and have no singular. The first two are singular in meaning, like the English " Athens " (Latin **Athēnae**); the third is plural in meaning.

Second Declension — *continued*

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES IN -*um*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
N.	oppidum, *a town*	oppida, *towns*
G.	oppidī, *of a town*	oppidōrum, *of towns*
D.	oppidō, *to a town* (with a verb of " giving ")	oppidīs, *to towns* (with a verb of " giving ")
Ac.	oppidum, *a town*	oppida, *towns*
Ab.	in oppidō, *in a town*	in oppidīs, *in towns*
V.	oppidum, [O] *town*	oppida, *towns*

Similarly with an adjective: **oppidum antīquum**, *an ancient town.*

§ 10. In this and the following *Preparations* nouns of the 2nd declension in -um will be given in the nom. sing., except when a group of words is quoted.

commentāriī, *notes, commentaries*

dē vitā meā, *about my life*

scriptitō, *I write, jot down* [scribble]

super oppidum, *above the town*

castellum, *fort* [castle]

specula, *a watch tower*

mūrī lātī, *broad walls*

aedificium consecrātum, *a consecrated building*

iam, *already*

secundō saeculō,* *in the second century*

post Christum nātum, *after the birth of Christ* (lit. *after Christ born*)

basilica Christiāna, *a Christian basilica* (or *church*)

* Note the ablative without a preposition, here meaning *in* (an expression of " time when ").

§ 11.

prōmunturium, *a promontory, headland*

stō, *I stand*

post castellum, *behind the castle*

clīvus grāmineus, *a grassy hill* or *down*

fretum Gallicum, *the English* (lit. *Gallic*) *Channel*

oculus, *an eye*

vēlum album, *a white sail*

nāvigium Germānicum, *a German vessel*

nāvigium Belgicum, *a Belgian vessel*

nōnnūlla (nāvigia), *some* (*vessels*)

ex nāvigiīs, *of the vessels*

sunt nōmināta, *are named*

" castella," i.e. *Castle Liners*

littera C, *the letter C*

in signō, *on the flag*

in w. acc., *to*

IV. BOYS' AMUSEMENTS

§ 12.

dēlectāmentum, *amusement* [delight]

puerōrum, *of boys*

amīcus, *friend*

duo puerī, *two boys*

Marcus, *Mark*

puer, *a boy*

quattuor-decim, *four-teen*

annus, *year*

quattuordecim annōrum, *of fourteen years, i.e. fourteen years old*

mihi, *to me*

praecipuus, *chief, especial, particular*

Calēdonia, *Scotland*

(puerī) oriundī, *(boys) sprung*

nōbīs puerīs sunt, *to us boys there are* (= we boys have; cf. patruō meō est, § 9)

condiscipulus, *schoolfellow*

līber scholīs,* *free from lessons*

amīcitia, *friendship*

ūnā, *together*

unda spūmifera, *a foamy wave*

natō, *I swim, bathe*

nimis, *too*

(undae) asperae, *rough (waves)*

nōs puerōs, *us boys*

lūdus, *game*

pila, *ball* [pill]

ut, *how*

iuvat, *it delights*

aedificāre, *to build*

contrā undās, *against the waves*

For the forms in -āre see § 8; spectāre, *to see.*

　* Note the ablative without a preposition, here meaning *from;* cf. mīlitiā vacat, § 6.

§ 13.

plēnae gaudiōrum, *full of joys*

ā māne, *from morn*

usque ad vesperum, *right on till eve* [vespers]

nōnnumquam *sometimes* (lit. *not never*)

Petrus, *Peter*

adulēscentulus, *a young man*

vīgintī, *twenty*

rēmus,* *oar*

(scapha) apta, *(a boat) fitted, adapted*

plērumque, *mostly, generally*

rēmigō, *I row*

dō, *I set* (cf. § 5, *give*)

ventus asper, *a rough wind*

gubernō, *I steer* [govern]

ministrō, *I attend* [minister]

laudō, *I praise*

　* Note the dative meaning *for* (rēmīs, *for oars*).

Second Declension — *continued*

Nouns and Adjectives like **puer**

(*i.e.* without the ending -us or -um in the nom. sing.)

	Singular	Plural
N.	puer, *a boy*	puerī, *boys*
G.	puerī, *a boy's*	puerōrum, *boys'*
D.	puerō, *to a boy*	puerīs, *to boys*
Ac.	puerum, *a boy*	puerōs, *boys*
Ab.	cum puerō, *with a boy*	cum puerīs, *with boys.*
V.	puer, *[O] boy*	puerī, *[O] boys*

There are not many nouns declined like **puer**. **Vesper**, *evening* or *evening star*, is like it for the most part, but has no plural. There are, however, a few adjectives (not many) declined like **puer** in both singular and plural, for instance: **līber**, *free;* **miser**, *unhappy, miserable;* **asper**, *rough;* **spūnifer**, *foamy, foam-bearing;* and other compouds of -fer, *bearing.*

§ 14. In this and the following *Preparations* nouns of the 2nd decl. like **puer** will be given in the nom. sing., except when a group of words is quoted.

locus, *place*

fābula, *play, drama* [fable]

commemorātus, *mentioned* [commemorated]

Leir, *Lear*

rēgulus, *ruler, petty king*

fortūna misera, *unhappy fate* [miserable fortune]

dēplōrō, *I deplore, lament*

stultitia, *folly*

culpō, *I blame*

animus ingrātus, *ingratitude* (lit. *an ungrateful mind*)

accūsō, *I accuse*

fortūna aspera, *harsh fate*

fīliae impiae [impious], *unnatural daughters*

cōnstantia, *constancy*

ex poētā nōminātus, *named after (from) the poet;* i.e. *Shakespeare's cliff*

vir generōsus, *a man of noble birth, a nobleman* [generous]

amīcus fīdus, *a faithful friend*

dē scopulō, *down from the cliff*

sē praecipitāre, *to hurl himself* [precipitate]

parō, *I prepare*

fīlius suus, *his own son*

virum servat, *saves the man* [preserves]

perīculum, *peril, danger*

Vir

	Singular	Plural
N.	vir, *a man*	virī, *men*
G.	virī, *a man's*	virōrum, *men's*
D.	virō, *to a man*	virīs, *to men*
Ac.	virum, *a man*	virōs, *men*
Ab.	cum virō, *with a man*	cum virīs, *with men*
V.	vir, [O] *man*	virī, [O] *men*

There is no other word in Latin exactly like **vir**; but Leir is declined in the same way in some Latin histories of the Britons.

V. OUR SCHOOLMASTER

§ 15.

magister noster, *our schoolmaster, teacher*

vir doctus, *a learned man*

perītus lūdōrum, *skilled in* (lit. *of*) *games*

cārus (w. dat.), *dear (to)*

dextra, *right-hand*

magistrī nostrī, *our schoolmaster's*

(dextra) valida, (*a*) *strong* (*right-hand*)

puerī pigrī, *lazy boys*

nec . . . nec, *neither . . . nor*

magistrum amant, *love the master*

Sabidī, *O Sabidius* (see note below)

possum, *I can, I am able*

dīcere (3rd conj.), *to say*

quārē, *why*

hōc tantum, *this only*

quia, *because*

librōs amant, *they love books*

(librōs) **Graecōs,** *Greek (books)*

(librōs) **Latīnōs,** *Latin (books)*

discipulus, *pupil* [disciple]

scholae nostrae, *of our school*

atque, *and also*

scientiae mathēmaticae, *mathematical sciences*

magistrō nostrō, *to our master*

librōrum pulchrōrum, *of fine books*

schola nostra, *our school*

(**schola**) **clāra,** *(a) famous (school)*

librīs, *to books*

in vīcō nostrō, *in our village*

lūdus litterārius, *an elementary school* (litterārius = where pupils are taught **litterae,** cf. § 11).

Schola means a more advanced kind of school

crēber puerīs* et puellīs, *crowded (filled) with boys and girls*

(**crēber**) **līberīs,** *with children* (plural of the adj. **līber,** *free: lit. free ones,* i.e. children of free-born parents)

cum Alexandrō, *with Alexander*

(**cum**) **amīcīs meīs,** *(with) my friends*

ad Ventam Belgārum, *at (or near) Winchester* (Venta of the Belgae in Hampshire)

* Note the ablative without a preposition, here meaning *with.*

The lines quoted above (from the poet Martial, about a Roman called Sabidius) are the original of the following English verses:

> I do not like you, Dr. Fell;
> The reason why I cannot tell.
> But this one thing I know full well,
> I do not like you, Dr. Fell.
>
> Tom Brown (1663–1704)

Second Declension — *continued*

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES LIKE magister

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
N.	magister, *a master*	magistrī, *masters*
G.	magistrī, *a master's*	magistrōrum, *masters'*
D.	magistrō, *to a master*	magistrīs, *to masters*
Ac.	magistrum, *a master*	magistrōs, *masters*
Ab.	cum magistrō, *with a master*	cum magistrīs, *with masters*
V.	magister, [O] *master*	magistrī, [O] *masters*

Most nouns and adjectives of the 2nd decl. in -er are declined like **magister**: **liber**, *book;* **Alexander**, *Alexander;* **noster**, *our;* **piger**, *lazy;* **crēber**, *crowded;* and many others.

These words differ from **puer** only in dropping the **e** in all the cases except the nominative and the vocative.

Uses of the Forms of Adjectives

It will have been seen that the form of the adjective depends on the form of the noun to which it belongs. Thus we have had:

magnus numerus, magna audācia, magnum castellum,
§ 7   § 2   § 10
scopulus albus, § 8 **casa alba,** § 3   **vēlum album,** § 11
nummus antīquus, specula antīqua, oppidum antīquum,
§ 9   § 10   § 9
patruus meus, § 6   **amita mea,** § 1
vir doctus, § 15
liber Latīnus, § 15
ventus asper, § 13   **fortūna aspera,** § 14

It is clear, then, that there are many more forms of the adjective than of the noun ; for each of the above adjectives has *three forms* of the nominative case :

-us (omitted in some adjectives like asper)	-a	-um

Similarly we may arrange nouns in three classes:

Nouns which take adjectives in -us (or those like asper)	Nouns which take adjectives in -a	Nouns which take adjectives in -um
numerus	audācia	castellum
nummus	casa	vēlum
patruus	specula	oppidum
vir *	amita	etc.
liber *	fortūna	
etc.	etc.	

* Note that in these cases the ending of the noun is not the same as that of the adjective which goes with it.

To these three classes of nouns it is convenient to give names: nouns of the first class are called *masculine*, those of the second class are called *feminine*, those of the third class are called *neuter*. And the forms of the adjective taken by the different classes of nouns are called by the same names.

In order to know to which class a noun belongs (and therefore which form of the adjective it takes), observe the following rules:

Nouns of the 1st declension are feminine, except those denoting male persons, which are masculine: thus īnsula, casa, ōra, amita, are feminine; agricola, nauta, poēta, incola, are masculine.

Nouns of the 2nd declension ending in **-us** or **-r** are masculine:

e.g. **numerus, scopulus, patruus, liber, vir.** Some exceptions will be found later

Nouns of the 2nd declension ending in **-um** are neuter.

Table of the Forms of Adjectives

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	m	*f*	*n.*	*m*	*f.*	*n*
N.	magnus	magna	magnum	magnī	magnae	magna
G.	magnī	magnae	magnī	magnōrum	magnārum	magnōrum
D.	magnō	magnae	magnō	magnīs	magnīs	magnīs
Ac.	magnum	magnam	magnum	magnōs	magnās	magna
Ab.	magnō	magnā	magnō	magnīs	magnīs	magnīs
V.	magne	magna	magnum	magnī	magnae	magna
N.	asper	aspera	asperum	asperī	asperae	aspera
G.	asperī	asperae	asperī	asperōrum	asperārum	asperōrum
D.	asperō	asperae	asperō	asperīs	asperīs	asperīs
Ac.	asperum	asperam	asperum	asperōs	asperās	aspera
Ab.	asperō	asperā	asperō	asperīs	asperīs	asperīs
V.	asper	aspera	asperum	asperī	asperae	aspera
N.	noster	nostra	nostrum	nostrī	nostrae	nostra
G.	nostrī	nostrae	nostrī	nostrōrum	nostrārum	nostrōrum
D.	nostrō	nostrae	nostrō	nostrīs	nostrīs	nostrīs
Ac.	nostrum	nostram	nostrum	nostrōs	nostrās	nostra
Ab.	nostrō	nostrā	nostrō	nostrīs	nostrīs	nostrīs
V.	noster	nostra	nostrum	nostrī	nostrae	nostra

Prepositions hitherto found with the Ablative

ab ōrā maritimā, § 1.

cum nautīs, § 2.

de vītā, § 10; dē scopulō, § 14.

ex fenestrīs, § 3.

in (= *in*): in Āfricā, § 6.
   (= *on*): in arēnā, § 2.

sub (= *under*): sub umbrā, § 1.

PREPOSITIONS HITHERTO FOUND WITH THE ACCUSATIVE

ad silvam, § 5.

ante iānuam, § 1.

apud amitam meam, § 5.

circum vīllam, § 6.

in (= *into* or *to*) : in Āfri-
   cam, § 11.

inter fēriās, § 2.

post cēnam, § 3.

prope silvam, § 3.

super ōceanum, § 7.

VI. ANCIENT BRITAIN   ·

§ 16.

In this and the following *Preparations* all nouns and adjectives of the 1st and 2nd declensions will be given in the nom sing., except when a group of words is quoted.

historicus, -a, -um, *his-
torical*

studiōsus, -a, -um, *fond,
studious*

narrō, *I tell, I narrate*

proximus, -a, -um, nearest

proximō annō,* *last year*

dum, *while*

erat, *was (he was)*

narrābat, *he used to tell or
narrate*

auscultābant, *(they) used to
listen*

ad-eram, *I used to be present*

sīc, *so, thus, as follows*

fere, *almost*

tōtus, -a, -um, *whole* [total]

tōta Britannia, *the whole of
Britain.* The adj. tōtus,
-a, -um, is irreg. in the
gen. and dat. sing.

dēnsus, -a, -um, *dense, thick*

fluvius, *river*

Tamesa, † *Thames*

ager,‡ *field*

frūgifer, frūgifera, frūgi-
ferum, *fruitful* [fruit-bear-
ing]

silva Anderida, *the Andreds-
weald* (weald = forest)

vastus, -a, -um, *wild, waste*
[vast]

incultus, -a, -um, *unculti-
vated*

fera, *wild beast*

lupus, *wolf*

ursus, *bear*

cervus, *stag*

aper,‡ *wild boar*

multus, -a, -um, *much*

varius, -a, -um, *varied*

māteria, *timber* [material]

fāgus, f., *beech.* Most nouns denoting trees are feminine

nōtus, -a, -um, *known*

sī, *if*

Gāius Iūlius, i.e. *Caesar*

vērus, -a, -um, *true*

vēra, n. pl., *true things, the truth*

affirmō, *I affirm, I state*

pīnus, f., *pine*

Scōticus, -a, -um, *Scottish*

de-erat, *was wanting*

* Note the ablative without a preposition, here meaning *in* (time when); cf. § 10, secundō saeculō.   † Tacitus calls the river Tamesa; Cæsar calls it Tamesis (3rd decl.).

‡ Declined like magister.

§ 17.

līber, lībera, līberum, *free,* w. abl.; cf. § 6, § 12

metallum, *metal*

multī, -ae, -a, *many*

abundābat, *abounded,* w. abl.

plumbum album, *white lead,* i.e. *tin*

ferrum, *iron*

atque, *and moreover*

Tacitus, *Tacitus* (a Roman historian)

aurum, *gold*

argentum, *silver*

margarīta, *pearl* [Margaret]

ostrea, *oyster*

dabat, *gave, yielded*

parvus, -a, -um, *small*

praeclārus, -a, -um, *famous*

caelum, *sky, climate*

tum quoque, *then too,* i.e. just as now

crēber, crēbra, crēbrum, *frequent*

pluvia,* *rain*

nebula, *cloud*

āter, ātra, ātrum, *dark*

foedus, -a, -um, *hideous*

pruīna, *frost*

ab-erant, *were absent*

nātūra, *nature*

piger, pigra, pigrum, *sluggish*

testimōnium, *testimony*

nauta Rōmānus, see § 15 (Rule of genders)

inquit, *says he*

vix, *scarcely, hardly*

pot-erant, -ne, *were able* (marks a question)

an, *or* (in a question)

satis, *sufficiently, enough*

impiger, impigra, impigrum, *active* (lit. *not sluggish*)

* Note the ablative without a preposition, here meaning *with*: **pluviīs foedum**, *hideous with rains.* Compare § 15, **crēber puerīs**, *crowded with boys.*

§ 18.

incola antīquus, see p. 75 (Rule of genders)

ferus, -a, -um, *savage*

bellicōsus, -a, -um, *warlike*

erant, *were*

hasta,* *spear*

sagitta, *arrow*

essedum, *chariot*

inter sē, *among themselves, with one another*

pugnābant, *they used to fight*

proelium, *battle*

dēlectābant, *used to delight*

dīversus, -a, -um, *diverse, different*

populus, *tribe* [a people]

Celta, *Celt*

sīcut, *as* (lit. *so as, just as*)

Germānus, *German*

capillus, *hair*

flāvus, -a, -um, *yellow*

membrum, *limb* [member]

rōbustus, -a, -um, *sturdy, robust*

Calēdonius, *Caledonian*

Cambria, *Wales*

colōrātus, -a, -um, *sunburnt* [colored]

statūra, *height, stature*

niger, nigra, nigrum, *black* [nigger]

ūniversī, -ae, -a, *all* [universal]

vitrum, *woad* (blue coloring matter)

colōrābant, *used to color*

hodiernus, -a, -um, *of the present day*

vestīmentum, *garment* [vest-ment]

corium, *skin*

cōn-stābant, *used to con-sist*

* Note ablative without a preposition: **hastīs**, *with spears.*

Imperfect of *Sum* and 1st Conjugation

SINGULAR	PLURAL
eram, *I was*	erāmus, *we were*
erās, *thou wast (you were)*	erātis, *you were*
erat, *he (she, it) was*	erant, *they were*

Singular	Plural
spectābam, *I used to see*	spectābāmus, *we used to see*
spectābās, *you used to see*	spectābātis, *you used to see*
spectābat, *he (she, it) used to see*	spectābant, *they used to see*

The verb dō, *I give*, has the first a short in the imperfect : dabam, dabās, dabat, dabāmus, dabātis, dabant.

§ 19.

Hereafter verbs of the 1st conjugation present or imperfect tense will be given in the 1st person sing. of the present.

hīc, *here, at this point*

nōnne, *not* (= nōn + ne cf. verumne, § 17)

ille, *he* (*i.e.* the teacher)

aedificō, *I build*, § 12

loca, n. pl. of locus, m., *place*

firmātus, -a, -um, *fortified*

quīntus, -a, -um, fifth

Bellum Gallicum, *the Gallic War* (name of one of Caesar's works)

multī, m., *many* (*people*)

putō, *I fancy, think*

itaque, *therefore, accordingly*

plānē, *altogether*

barbarus, -a, -um, *barbarous*

agrī cultūra, *agriculture* (cultivation of the land)

etiam, *even, also*

mercātūra, *commerce* [merchandise]

Venetī, *a tribe on the west coast of Gaul*

Gallia, *Gaul*

in (w. acc.), *to, into*

causā,* *for the sake*

frūmentum, *corn*

armentum, *herd*

catulus, *dog*

vēnāticus, -a, -um, *hunting*

servus, *slave*

captīvus, *captive*

exportō, *I export*

frēnum, *bridle*

vitrea, n. pl., *glass vessels*

gemma, *gem, precious stone*

cēterī, -ae, -a, *the others, the rest*

cētera, n., *the other things,* Eng. *et cetera*

importō, *I import*

mediocriter, *moderately, tolerably*

hūmānus, -a, -um, *civilized* [humane]

nec, *and not*

multum, *much, very*

dīversus ā, *different from*
   ā = ab, § 1

Gallī, *the Gauls*

* Note the ablative without a preposition, here meaning
by: causā, lit. *by cause* or *by reason;* hence *for the sake.*

§ 20.

mortuī, *the dead*

cremō, *I burn*

sepulchrum, *tomb* [sepulcher]

urna, *urn*

pulchrē, *beautifully*

ornātus, -a, -um, *ornamented*

fabricāre, *to manufacture* [fabricate]

in-hūmānus, -a, -um, *uncivilized*

rota, *wheel*

ferrātus, -a, -um, *fitted with iron*

animī causā, *for the sake of amusement* (lit. *of the mind*)

esca, *food, eating*

mediterrānea, n. pl., *Midlands* (midland parts; cf. vēra, § 16)

humō, *I bury*

ferīna,* *flesh of wild animals, game*

victitō, *I live*

deus, *god*

fānum, *shrine*

lūcus, *grove*

sacer, sacra, sacrum, *sacred*

sacra, n. pl., *sacred rites;* cf. vēra, § 16; mediterrānea

druidae, m., *druids*

saevus, -a, -um, *savage, cruel*

fēmina, *woman*

prō victimīs, abl., *instead of victims, as victims*

sacrificō, *I sacrifice*

miser, misera, miserum, *unhappy, miserable*

crucio, *I torture*

trucīdō, *I slaughter*

simulācrum, *image*

plēnus, -a, -um, *filled,* w. abl.; or *full* w. gen., § 13, § 16

discordia, *quarrel* [discord]

inter sē, see § 18: inter sē pugnābant

victōria, *victory*

parābant, say *prepared the way for*

* Note the abl. without a preposition, here, *by means of:*
ferīnā victitābant, *they lived on* (= *by means of*) *game.*

Summary of meanings of the ablative without a preposition:

from (§ 6, § 12)   *with* (§§ 15, 17, 18, 20 after **plēna**)
at (§ 9)   *by* (§ 19)
in (§ 10, § 16)   *by means of* (§ 20)

VII. FOOTPRINTS OF THE ROMANS

§ 21.

nūper, *recently, lately*
mē-cum, *with me*
dēlectābit, *it will delight*
inquam, *I say*
vīsitāre, *to visit*
stō, *I stand*
mōnstrā, *show*
nōbīs, *to us*
amābō tē, *please* (lit. *I shall love you*)
ruīnae, pl., *ruins*
Rutupīnus, -a, -um, *belonging to Richborough*
tum, *then*
longus, -a, -um, *long*
aliquandō, *some day*
mōnstrābō, *I will show (them)*
crās, *to-morrow*
vōbīs, *to you*
grātus, -a, -um, *pleasing*
erit, *it will be*
ambulābimus, *we shall walk*

ambulābitis, *you will walk*
nōbīs-cum, *with us*
ego vērō ambulābō, *I indeed will walk*
tē-cum, *with thee, with you*
mihi, *to me*
pergrātus, -a, -um, *very pleasing*
mōnstrābis, *you will show*
festīnā lentē, *hasten slowly*, i.e. *don't go too fast*
nullus, -a, -um, irreg., *not any*
disputō, *I dispute*
quotā hōrā, *at what hour, at what o'clock*
parātus, -a, -um, *prepared, ready*
eritis, *you will be*
quīntā hōrā, *at the fifth hour*, i.e. *at eleven o'clock*
inquiunt, *they say*

§ 22.

postrīdiē, *on the next day*

serēnus, -a, -um, *clear* [serene]

ientāculum, *breakfast*

dabitis vōs in viam, *will you give yourselves to the road,* i.e. *will you start*

cēnāre, *to sup, to dine,* from cēnō, *I sup*

pot-eritis, *will you be able*

Dubrīs,* *from Dover*

adventābunt, *will arrive*

intrā duās hōrās, *within two hours*

ambulāre, *to walk*

pot-erimus, *we shall be able*

ūnus, -a, -um, irreg., *one*

red-ambulābimus, *we shall walk back*

decimus, -a, -um, *tenth*

ūndecimus, -a, -um, *eleventh*

domī, *at home*

spērō, *I hope*

iēiūnus, -a, -um, *hungry*

erimus, *shall we be*

nihil, *nothing*

gustābimus, *we shall taste*

prandium, *lunch*

vōbīs-cum, *with you*

portāte, *carry*

crustulum, *cake*

pōmum, *apple*

cūrābō, *will provide*

* Note the ablative without a preposition, here meaning *from.*

RULE. — Names of towns take no prepositions to express the meaning *from* or *to* with a verb of " going," or " coming."

Future of *Sum* and 1st Conjugation

SINGULAR	PLURAL
erō, *I shall be*	erimus, *we shall be*
eris, *thou wilt be (you will be)*	eritis, *you will be*
erit, *he (she, it) will be*	erunt, *they will be*
spectābō, *I shall see*	spectābimus, *we shall see*
spectābis, *thou wilt see (you will see)*	spectābitis, *you will see*
spectābit, *he (she, it) will see*	spectābunt, *they will see*

NOTE. — The verb dō, *I give*, has the **a** short in the future: dabō, dabis, dabit, dabimus, dabitis, dabunt. Also in dare, *to give;* and see notes on § 5 and § 18.

Imperative of 1st Conjugation

SINGULAR	PLURAL
spectā, *see (thou)*	spectāte, *see (ye)*

§ 23.

Hereafter new verbs of the 1st conjugation, future or imperative, will be given in the 1st pers. sing. of the *present.*

appropinquō, *I approach*

cupidē, *eagerly*

exspectō, *I expect*

ad sonum, *at the sound*

tintinnābulum, *bell*

properāvī, *I hastened*

ecce, *behold*

ad iānuam, *at the door*

intrāvērunt, *they entered*

exclāmāvimus, *we exclaimed*

eugē, *bravo*

opportūnē, *in the nick of time* [opportunely]

adventāvistis, *you have arrived*

num, marks a question, like *whether*

sērō, *late*

adventāvimus, *we have arrived*

fere, *almost*

tertius, -a, -um, *third*

fuit, *it was*

nōs dedimus,* *we gave ourselves*

celeriter, *quickly*

nōn pot-est, *is not able, can not*

fatīgātus, -a, -um, *tired* [fatigued]

quota hōra est? *what o'clock is it?*

nōndum, *not yet*

ad ambulandum, *for walking*

nōs vērō (parātī sumus) *that we are!* (cf. § 21)

bene ambulāte, lit. *walk well*, i.e. *good-bye*

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* It is well for the pupil to realize from the first that there is no conjugation in which all the verbs form their perfect stems in the same way. Such formations as dedī are irregular only so far as the stem is concerned.

§ 24.

inter viam, *on the way*
multa, *many things*
dē, w. abl., *about*
narrāvit, *told* [narrated]
prīmus, -a, -um, *first* (for abl. cf. § 10)
ante Chr. nātum, cf. § 10
bellō, *I wage war*
postquam, *after, when*
Nerviī, a tribe in Belgium
dē-bellāvit, *he defeated*
contrā, w. acc., *against*
propinquus, -a, -um, *neighboring*
parāvit, *he prepared*
quīnquāgēsimus, -a, -um, *fiftieth*
cōpiae, pl., *forces*
transportāvit, *he transported*
nāvigāvit, *he sailed*
quō, *whither, to which*
applicāvit, *he brought to land*
diū, *long*

disputāvērunt, *have disputed*
ad nāvigia applicanda, *for vessels to be brought to land*
idōneus, -a, -um, *fitted, suitable*
Dubrās,* *to Dover*
armātus, -a, -um, *armed*
alius, irreg., *another*
fuērunt, *were*
per, w. acc., *along*
properāvērunt, *hastened*
pugna ad pugnam, *fight, battle for battle*
parāvērunt, *(they) prepared*
sē, *themselves*
necesse Rōmānīs (dat.), *necessary for the Romans*
ad ancorās dēligāre, *to fasten to anchors, to anchor*
vadum, *shallow place*
equitāvērunt, *they rode*
cōpiam dedērunt, *they gave an opportunity*

* The accusative of the name of a town without a preposition sometimes means *to* —; cf. Rule, § 22.

Perfect of *Sum* and 1st Conjugation

SINGULAR	PLURAL
fuī, *I was*	fuimus, *we were*
fuistī, *thou wast (you were)*	fuistis, *you were*
fuit, *he (she, it) was*	fuērunt, *they were*
spectāvī, *I saw*	spectāvimus, *we saw*
spectāvistī, *thou sawest (you saw)*	spectāvistis, *you saw*
spectāvit, *he (she, it) saw*	spectāvērunt, *they saw*

NOTES. 1. — The perfect may often be translated *I have been, I have seen*, etc.; **virī doctī disputāvērunt**, *learned men have disputed*.

2. — The verbs **dō**, *I give*, and **stō**, *I stand*, unlike other verbs of the 1st conjugation, make the perfects **ded-ī**, *I gave*, **stet-ī**, *I stood;* but the endings (**-ī, -istī, -it, -imus, -istis, -ērunt**) are the same as in other perfects; thus **ded-ērunt**, *they gave*.

§ 25.

In this and the following *Preparations* new verbs of the 1st conj., perfect tense, will be given in the 1st person singular of the present.

adventāverāmus, *we had arrived*

hīc, *here*

campus, *the plain*

apertus, -a, -um, *open*

ad cōpiās explicandās, *for forces to be deployed*

illīc, *yonder*

fortasse, *perhaps*

piscātōrius, -a, -um, *fishing*

dēligāverat, *had fastened*

col-locāverant, *had placed* [located]

incitāverant, *had urged* [incited]

reliquus, -a, -um, *the rest*

dubitō, *I hesitate* [doubt]

aquili-fer, *the eagle-bearer*

aquila, *the eagle*

congregō, *I gather* [congregate]

nisi, *unless, if . . . not*

ignāvus, -a, -um, *cowardly*

certē, *at any rate*

officium, *duty*

praestō, *I perform*

congregāverant, *had gathered*

impigrē, *actively, bravely*

cōnfūsus, -a, -um, *confused*

prīmō, *at first*

labōrō, *I labor, am in difficulties*

tandem, *at length*

prōpulsō, *I drive off*

occupō, *I seize* [occupy]

fuga, *flight*

dederant, *had given*

numquam, *never*

anteā, *before*

steterant, *had stood*

laudandus, -a, -um, *laudable*

Past Perfect of *Sum* and 1st Conjugation

Singular	Plural
fueram, *I had been*	fuerāmus, *we had been*
fuerās, *thou hadst been* (*you had been*)	fuerātis, *you had been*
fuerat, *he, (she, it) had been*	fuerant, *they had been*
spectāveram, *I had seen*	spectāverāmus, *we had seen*
spectāverās, *thou hadst seen* (*you had seen*)	spectāverātis, *you had seen*
spectāverat, *he (she, it) had seen*	spectāverant, *they had seen*

§ 26.

After this *Preparation* new verbs of the 1st conjugation, past perfect tense, will be given in the 1st person singular of the present.

postulō, *I demand*
septimus, -a, -um, *seventh*
ruber, rubra, rubrum, *red*
recreāverimus, *we shall have refreshed*
nōs, *ourselves*
domum, *homewards, home*
adventāverimus, *we shall have arrived*
intereā, *meanwhile*
mī Antōnī, *my (my dear) Anthony*
exspectāverit, *will have expected*

satiātus, -a, -um, *satisfied*
mora, *delay*
fuerit, *will have been*
quandō, *when?* (in a question)
per, w. acc., *through, during*
quīnque, *five*
alter, altera, alterum, irreg., *a second, another*
recreāverō, *I shall have refreshed*
mē, *myself*
cachinnō, *I laugh*
mox, *soon*.

Future Perfect Tense of *Sum* and 1st Conjugation

SINGULAR	PLURAL
fuerō, *I shall have been*	**fuerimus,** *we shall have been*
fueris, *thou wilt have been (you will have been)*	**fueritis,** *you will have been*
fuerit, *he (she, it) will have been*	**fuerint,** *they will have been*
spectāverō, *I shall have seen*	**spectāverimus,** *we shall have seen*
spectāveris, *thou wilt have seen (you will have seen)*	**spectāveritis,** *you will have seen*
spectāverit, *he (she, it) will have seen*	**spectāverint,** *they will have seen*

VIII. FIRST EXPEDITION OF C. JULIUS CAESAR

§ **27.** From this point onwards all new verbs of the 1st conjugation will be given in the 1st person singular of the present.

expedītiō, *expedition*
Caesaris,* *of Caesar*
calor, *heat*
sōlis, *of the sun*
āeris, *of the air*
neque, *nor (and . . . not)*
paulō post, *a little after*
sōlem obscūrāvērunt, *obscured the sun*
imber, *a shower*
sōl, *the sun*
splendōre,† *with splendor*
iterum, *a second time*
calōrem temperāverat, *had tempered the heat*
dē Caesare,* *about Caesar*

imperātōre, *general* [emperor]
interrogō, *I ask, inquire*
cūr, *why*
expedītiōnem suam parāvit, *he prepared his expedition*
inquimus, *we say*
prōcōnsul, *proconsul*
trēs, *three*
nātiōnēs, *tribes* [nations]
duodēsexāgēsimus, -a, -um, *fifty-eighth,* lit. 2 *from* 60*th*
Caesarem prōcōnsulem creāverant, *had created Caesar proconsul*
autem, *however*

esse, *to be*

ex-īstimō, *I consider* [esti-
mate]

rēvērā, *really*

ex nātiōnibus, *of the tribes*

auxilium, auxilia, pl., *help,
aid, auxiliaries*

subministrō, *I supply*

Trinobantēs, pl., a British
tribe in Essex

Cassī, pl., 2, a tribe in
Herts

implōrō, *I implore*

* The letter *C* in names stands for the G of **Gāius** (**Gāium,
Gāī, Gāiō**).

† Note the ablative without a preposition, here meaning
with; cf. §§ 15, 17, 20.

Third Declension

Nouns like **Caesar, Expeditio,** etc.

Singular	Plural
N. **Caesar,** *Caesar*	**Caesar-ēs,** *Caesars*
G. **Caesar-is,** *Caesar's*	**Caesar-um,** *of Caesars*
D. **Caesar-ī,** *to Caesar*	**Caesar-ibus,** *to Caesars*
Ac. **Caesar-em,** *Caesar*	**Caesar-ēs,** *Caesars*
Ab. **cum Caesar-e,** *with Caesar*	**cum Caesar-ibus,** *with Caesars*
V. **Caesar,** [O] *Caesar*	**Caesar-ēs,** [O] *Caesars*

So are declined words like **āēr,** *air,* **sōl,** *sun,* and many
words ending in **-or,** such as **calor,** *heat,* **splendor,** *splendor,*
imperātor, *commander-in-chief.* So too are declined words
like **expedītiō,** *expedition,* except that they have dropped an
n in the nom. sing.: thus we have —

Singular	Plural
N. **expedītiō**	**expedītiōn-ēs**
G. **expedītiōn-is**	**expedītiōn-um**

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
D.	expedītiōn-ī	expedītiōn-ĭbus
Ac.	expedītiōn-em	expedītiōn-ēs
Ab.	in expedītiōn-e	in expedītiōn-ĭbus
V.	expedītiō	expedītiōn-ēs

(Many words ending in ō, especially those ending in -dō and -gō, have also a change of vowel in the stem: see next section, note).

Nouns in the 3rd decl. in -iō, -dō, or -gō are nearly all feminine, except when they denote male persons. The other nouns declined like **Caesar** are mostly masculine, especially those ending in **-or**.

§ 28.

avāritia, *avarice*

exspectātiō, *expectation*

praeda, *booty;* cf. § 7

cupidus, -a, -um, *desirous*

vīsitandī, *of visiting*

explōrandī, *of exploring*

ignōtus, -a, -um, *unknown*

remōtus, -a, -um, *remote*

ignōtum, *an unknown thing*

prō, w. abl., *for, instead of*

prō magnificō est, *is regarded as a magnificent thing*

com-parō, *I get together*

re-portō, *I carry off*

venia, *pardon*

ā victōr-ĭbus, *from the victors*

ūllus, -a, -um, irreg., *any;* cf. nūllus, § 21

nisi, *except;* cf. § 25

paucī, -ae, -a, *a few*

proximus, -a, -um, *next;* cf. § 16

multō maiōr-em, *much greater,* lit. *greater by much*

sescentī, -ae, -a, *six hundred*

onerārius, -a, -um, *of burden*

legiōn-ēs, *legions*

cum multitūdin-e,* *with a multitude*

* Note that the stem of this word differs from the nom. sing. not only in having an **n**, but also in a change of vowel: nom. sing. multitūdō, stem multitūdin-.

IX. PEACE VIOLATED

§ 29 In the following *Preparation* each new noun of the
3rd decl. will be given only once (in the nom. sing., with
the stem added in parenthesis whenever it differs from the
nom. sing.).

pāx (pāc-), 3, *peace*
violātus, -a, -um, *violated*
violō, *I violate*
aestās (aestāt-), 3, *summer*
quārtus, -a, -um, *fourth*
dux (duc-), 3, *leader* [duke]
mīles (mīlit-), 3, *soldier*
  [military]
eques (equit-), 3, *horse-
  soldier*
tempestās (tempestāt-), 3,
  weather [tempest]
medius, -a, -um, *mid* *
nāvigātiō (nāvigātiōn-), 3,
  voyage [navigation]
nōn iam flābat, *no longer
  blew*
prosperē, *successfully, pros-
  perously*
labor (labōr-), 3, *labor, toil*

rēmigandī, *of rowing*
virtūs (virtūt-), 3, *pluck
  [virtue]*
magnopere, *greatly* (cf.
  quantopere, *how much*)
prior (priōr-), 3, *former*
inde, *thence*
trecentī, -ae, -a, *three hun-
  dred*
castra †, 2, *camp*
statiō (statiōn-), 3, *station;*
  in statiōne, *on guard*
reservō, *I reserve*
perīculōsus, -a, -um, *dan-
  gerous*
dēfēnsor (dēfēnsōr-), 3 ‡,
  defender
nūdāre, *to strip* (cf. incitāre,
  to urge on; spectāre, § 8;
  § 12)

* In mediā nāvigātiōne, lit. *in mid-voyage;* but we should
generally say in English *in the middle of the voyage.*

† A neuter *plural* noun of the 2nd decl., with sing.
meaning.

‡ Note the abl. without a prep., properly meaning *from,*
but here to be translated by *of;* so in § 12 and § 6 we might
translate līber scholīs *free of lessons,* and mīlitiā vacat *he is
free of service.*

Third Declension — *continued*

NOUNS LIKE Pax, Aestas, ETC

A great many nouns of the 3rd declension differ from those already learned *by adding an s to the nom. sing.;* thus from the stem pāc- we get the nom sing pāc-s (written with the letter x for cs); but the other cases are formed from the stem pāc-. If the stem ends in a t (or d), this letter disappears in the nom. sing when the s is added, but not in the other cases. Thus we decline —

N.	pāx	aestā-s	mīle-s	virtū-s
G.	pāc-is	aestāt-is	mīlit-is	virtūt-is
D.	pāc-ī	aestāt-ī	mīlit-ī	virtūt-ī
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

Nouns of the 3rd decl. that form the nom sing by adding s to the stem are mostly feminine, except those which denote male persons, like mīles, *soldier,* and a few others.

X. VARIED CONTESTS

§ 30.

certāmen (certāmin-), 3,* *contest*

vītō, *I avoid*

flūmen (flūmin-), 3,* *river*

ēgregiē, *excellently*

opus (oper-), 3,* *work* [operate]

firmō, *I strengthen* [make firm]

nōmen (nōmin-), 3,* *name* [nomin-ate]

cōnstat, *is known*

domesticus, -a, -um, *civil* [domestic]

prae-parō, *I prepare*

arbor, f., 3, *tree*

vallum, 2, *rampart*

prō-volō, *I dash forth;* cf. volitō, § 7

mūnītiō, 3, *bulwark*

aliquantum, *a lot, considerable amount*

tempus (tempor-), 3,* *time* [tempor-ary]

agger, 3, *mound*

testūdō (testūdin-), 3, *tortoise shell, shelter* †

oppugnō, *I attack*

vulnus (vulner-), 3,* *wound* [vulner-able]

pondus (ponder-), 3,* *weight* [ponder-able]

arma, n. pl , 2, *arms*

superō, *I surpass*

magnitūdō (magnitūdin-), 3, *size, magnitude*

rōbur (rōbor-), 3,* *strength* [cor-robor-ate]

corpus (corpor-), 3,* *body* [corpor-al]

homō (homin-), 3, *man*

rōbustō corpore,‡ *of* (lit. *with) robust body*

* The nouns in this section in -men, -us, and -ur are neuters, and therefore have the acc. the same as the nom. Note, too, the nom. and acc pl in -a.

† The testūdō was an arrangement of the shields of the soldiers when they attacked a fort ; it looked like a tortoise shell.

‡ Note the ablative without a preposition, here translatable by *of;* the ablative here denotes a *quality* of the persons spoken of, and may be therefore called an adjectival ablative.

Third Declension — *continued*

Nouns like Flumen, Opus, Tempus

Neuters ending in -men have stems ending in min- from which the other cases are formed. Neuters ending in -us have stems in -er- or -or-. The last vowel of these stems is *always short.*

Note that the neuters have the acc. the same as the nom., both in the sing. and the pl. (as in 2nd decl.), and that their nom. and acc. pl. end in -a (also as in the 2nd decl.).

	Sing	Plur.		Sing.	Plur.
N.	flūmen	flūmin-a		opus	oper-a
G.	flūmin-is	flūmin-um		oper-is	oper-um
D.	flūmin-ī	flūmin-ibus		oper-ī	oper-ibus
Ac.	flūmen	flūmin-a		opus	oper-a
Ab.	in flūmin-e	in flūmin-ibus		in oper-e	in oper-ibus
V.	flūmen	flūmin-a		opus	oper-a

§ 31.

prō-sum, *I am helpful, do good*

fugō, *I put to flight;* fugātus, -a, -um, *routed*

īn-stō, w. dat., *I pursue* (lit. *step upon*)

ignōrō, *I do not know* [ignore]

praetereā, *besides*

incommodum, 2, *disaster*

nūntiō, *I announce*

tempestās (-tāt-), 3, *tempest*

lītus (lītór-), 3, *coast*

afflictō, *wreck* [afflict]

insectātiō (-iōn-), 3, *pursuit*

revocāre, *to recall*

novus, -a, -um, *new*

arma, n. pl, 2, here *fittings*

ornandus, -a, -um, *to be equipped* (from ornō, *I equip, adorn*)

magnō opere (abl. of opus) = magnopere, § 29

diurnus, -a, -um, *of the day*

nocturnus, -a, -um, *of the night*

sine, w. abl., *without*

reparāre, *to refit, repair*

XI. ROMAN SHIPS

§ 32.

genus (gener-), 3, *kind* [gener-al]

nāvis, gen. pl. nāvium, 3, *ship* [nav-y]; nāvis longa, *ship of war*

classis, gen. pl. classium, 3, *fleet*

onus (oner-), 3, *burden* [oner-ous]

trānsportandus, -a, -um, *to be transported*

ad onera trānsportanda, *for burdens to be transported*

octingentī, -ae, -a, *eight hundred*

hiems (hiem-), 3, *winter*

inter, here *among*

ducentī, -ae, -a, *two hundred*

opus, w. abl., *need (of)*

quōmodō, *how*

hostis, gen. pl. hostium, 3, *enemy* [host-ile]

Third Declension — *continued*

Most nouns of two syllables belonging to the 3rd decl. and ending in -is have the same form for the gen. as for the nom. sing., and form the gen. pl. in -ium: thus nāvis, *ship*, classis, *fleet*, hostis, *enemy*. These nouns are mostly feminine, except those denoting male persons, like hostis.

	Singular	Plural
N.	nāvis	nāvēs
G.	nāvis	nāvium
D.	nāvī	nāvibus
Ac.	nāvem	nāvēs
Ab.	in nāve	in nāvibus
V.	nāvis	nāvēs

Note that all these forms are of two syllables except the gen., dat., and abl. plural. The gen. pl. has one syllable more than the nom. sing., as in §§ 27–31.

Note. — Similarly are declined some nouns whose nom. sing. ends in -ēs, e.g., clādēs, *disaster*.

§ 33.

ornāre, *to equip*

forma, 1, *form, shape*

puppis, 3,* *stern, poop*

accommodātus, -a, -um, *suited* [accommodated]

carīna, 1, *keel*

plānus, -a, -um, *flat* [plane]

rōbur (rōbor-), 3, here *oak*

ferreus, -a, -um, *made of iron*

fūnis, 3,* *rope*

pellis, 3,* *skin, hide*

sīve . . . sīve, *whether . . . or*

propter, w. acc., *on account of*

līnum, 2, *flax*

quia, *because*

plūs . . . quam, *more . . . than*

firmitūdō (-tūdin-), 3, *firmness*

līneus, -a, -um, *made of flax*

tam . . . quam, *so . . . as*

rōstrum, 2, *break, ram*

turris, 3,* *turret*

lāmina, 1, *plate*

quid opus, *what need*

tormentum, 2, a machine for hurling stones †

* This word is declined like **nāvis**, § 32

† The **tormentum** [Eng. torment] corresponded to our cannon.

§ 34. XII. ALLIANCE OF THE BRITISH TRIBES

societās (societāt-), 3, *alliance* [society]

summus, -a, -um, *chief*

imperium, 2, *command*

mandō, *I entrust*

rēx (rēg-), 3, *king*

gēns (gent-), gen. pl. **gentium**, 3, *race* [gent-ile]

prīnceps (-cip-), 3, *prince*

tamen, *nevertheless*

pars (part-), 3, *part*

cōnsociō, *I ally*

fīnis, 3,* *end;* **fīnēs**, m. pl., *boundaries*

sēparō, *I separate*

oriēns (orient-), 3, *the East* † [orient-al]

occidēns (occident-), 3, *the West* [occident-al]

superior (superiōr-), 3, *previous, past*

continuus, -a, -um, *continued, uninterrupted*

infīnītus, -a, -um, *infinite*

* Declined like **nāvis**, § 32.

† **ab oriente** is literally *from the East;* hence *on the east side, on the east.*   Similarly **ab occidente**, *on the west.*

Third Declension — *continued*

Words whose stem ends in two consonants form the gen. pl. in -ium (two syllables more than the nom. sing.): thus **gēns** (stem **gent-**), *race,* **pars** (**part-**), *part.*

Notice that if the stem ends in a -t it is dropped before the -s which is added to form the nom. sing., as in § 29; thus **gēns** stands for **gent-s**; **pars** for **part-s**.

The nouns whose stem ends in two consonants are mostly feminine, like other nouns that form the nom. sing. by adding -s to the stem (§ 29).

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
N.	gĕn-s	gent-ēs
G.	gent-is	gent-ium
D.	gent-ī	gent-ibus
Ac.	gent-em	gent-ēs
Ab.	cum gent-e	cum gent-ĭbus
V.	gĕn-s	gent-ēs

But **urbs** (stem urb-), *city*, which will be found in the next section, does not drop any letter before the s of the nom. sing.; it is only a t or a d that is dropped before the s.

§ 35.

caput (capit-), 3, n., *chapter*
duodecimus, -a, -um, *twelfth*
tertius decimus, *thirteenth*
interior (-iōr-), 3, *interior*
Belgium, 2, *Belgium*
immigrō, *I immigrate*
aetās (-tāt-), 3, *age*
trāns, w. acc., *across*
Rhēnus, 2, *the Rhine*
migrō, *I migrate*
urbs (urb-), 3, *city* [urb-an]
dērīvātus, -a, -um, *derived*
dē-mōnstrō, *I point out*

orīgō (orīgin-), 3, *origin*
triquetrus, -a, -um, *triangular*
esse dēclārō, *I declare to be* *
latus (later-), 3, *side* [lateral]
Hispānia, 1, *Spain*
septentriōnēs, *the North* †
errō, *I err*
Hibernia, 1, *Ireland*
rectē, *rightly*
iūdicō, *I judge*
Mōna, 1, *Anglesey*

* Cf. § 27, l. 16, esse exīstimābant.

† Lit. *the seven oxen* (Charles' Wain).

§ 36.　　　XIII. THE BRITISH SEAS

longitūdō　(-tūdin-),　3,
　length [longitude]

circiter, *about*

quingentī, -ae, -a, *five hun-
　dred*

mīlia, 3 (n. pl. of mille, *a
　thousand*), *miles*; lit. *thou-
　sands* (*of paces*)

septingentī, -ae, -a, *seven
　hundred*

octingentī, -ae, -a, *eight
　hundred*

octōgintā, *eighty*

mare (abl. sing. **marī**), 3, n.,
　the sea

di-stāre, *to be distant*

igitur, *therefore, then*

maria, *seas*

circum-dō, *I surround*

Hibernicus, -a, -um, *Irish*

marium, *of the seas*

ūsitātus, -a, -um, *used,
　usual, common*

Third Declension — *continued*

Nouns ending in -e like mare, *sea*, of the 3rd decl. are
neuter. They form the gen. pl. in -ium, the nom. and acc.
pl. in **-ia,** and the abl. sing. (like the dat. sing.) in **ī.** Thus

	Singular	Plural
N.	mare	maria
G.	maris	marium
D.	marī	maribus
Ac.	mare	maria
Ab.	in marī	in maribus
V.	mare	maria

§ 37.　　　XIV. BRITAIN SUBDUED

pācātus, -a, -um, *subdued*

concursiō (-iōn-), 3, *engage-
　ment* [ex-cursion]

iter (itiner-), 3,* *march*

fortiter, *bravely*

impugnō, *I attack*

cohors (cohort-), 3,†, *cohort*

suī, *their own men*

perturbō, *I perturb, throw
　into confusion*

mōs (mōr-), 3, *custom*

iustus, -a, -um, *just,
　proper*

omnēs, *all*

ordō (-din-), 3, *rank* [ordin-
　ary]

cōnsultō, *on purpose* [by consultation]

essedārius, 2, *charioteer*

pēs (ped-), 3, m., *foot;* pedibus, *on foot*

ita, *thus*

mōbilitās (-tāt-), 3, *mobility*

stabilitās (-tāt-), 3, *stability*

pedes (pedit-), 3 ‡, *foot-soldier*

praestō (cf. § 25), *I exhibit*

huiusmodī, *of this kind*

intervallum, 2, *interval*

* This is a very peculiar word; the nom. sing. is not formed directly from the stem.

† Declined like pars (stem part-), § 34.

‡ Declined like mīles (mīlit-), eques (equit-), § 29.

§ 38.

collis, 3,* *hill*

lēgātus, 2, *lieutenant-general* [legate]

subitō, *suddenly*

superior (cf. § 34), *superior, victorious*

quattuor, *four*

servō, here *I watch*

paulum, *a little*

dēclīnō, *I turn aside* [decline]

dē viā, *from the road*

vastō, *I lay waste* [de-vastate]

* Declined like nāvis, hostis, § 32.

§ 39.

rīpa, 1, *bank*

sudis, 3,* *stake*

acūtus, -a, -um, *sharp* [acute]

profundus, -a, -um, *deep* [profound]

caput (capit-), 3, n., *head;* cf. § 35

longē, *far*

palūs (palūd-), 3, *marsh*

ovis, 3,* *sheep*

bōs (bov-), 3,† *ox*

duābus, abl. of duae

expugnō, *I take by storm*

fugō, *I put to flight*

* Declined like nāvis, § 32.

† Irregular word: bōs, bov-is, -ī, etc., gen. pl. bo-um.

§ 40.

prae-sum, w. dat., *I am in command of*

pugnandī, *of fighting;* cf. § 28, l. 3

frūstrā, *in vain*

victōrēs, = *were victors*

cīvitās (-tāt-), 3, *state* [city]

ōrō, *I ask, entreat*

cōnfirmō, *I establish* [confirm]

tot, indecl. adj., *so many*

clādēs, 3,* *disaster*

maximē, *chiefly*

dēfectiō (-iōn-), 3, *defection*

condiciō (-iōn-), 3, *condition*

dēlīberō, *I deliberate*

vetō, *I forbid*

vexō, *I annoy, vex*

tribūtum, 2, *tribute*

imperō, w. dat , *I impose (upon)*

obses (obsid-), 3, *hostage*

prō, w. abl., *for, on behalf of* (cf. §§ 28, 33)

āra, 1, *altar*

focus, 2, *hearth*

tropaeum, 2, *trophy*

* This and some other nouns of the 3rd decl. differ from nāvis only in the nom. sing.; see § 32, note. In these words the nom. and acc. pl. is the same as the nom. sing.

§ 41.　　XV. HEARTS OF OAK

aes (aer-), 3, n., *brass*

triplex (triplic-), 3, adj., *triple*

fortis, 3, adj., *brave, strong*

admīrābilis, 3, adj., *admirable*

īnsigne, n. of īnsignis, 3, adj., *distinguished*

facinus (facinor-), 3, *deed, achievement*

quod, *that*

tam, *so* (cf. § 33)

orbis, 3, m., *circle* [orb]; orbis terrārum = *the world*

mīrus, -a, -um, *wonderful*

sententia, 1, *opinion*

comprobō, *I approve of*

nōnus, -a, -um, *ninth*

digitus, 2, *finger* [digit]

mōnstrans (mōnstrant-), 3, adj , *pointing*

statiō (-iōn-), 3, here *roadstead;* cf. § 29

tūtus, -a, -um, *safe*

illae, *yon, those*

optimē, *excellently*, here = *hurrah*

adhūc, *hitherto* (**hūc** = *hither*, **ad** = *to*)

grandis, 3, adj., *big* [grand]

per-grandis, 3, adj., *very big*

omnis, 3, adj., *every;* **omnēs**, pl., *all*

ariēs (**ariet-**), 3, m., *ram*

NOTE. — The heading (**Rōbur et aes triplex**) is a quotation from Horace (*Odes* I 3, 9) and is here applied both to the courage of the ancient Britons and to the modern ships of war described in this section.

§ 42.

veterānus, **-a**, **-um**, *veteran, old*

mīlitō, *I serve*

custōs (**custōd-**), 3, *guard*

Grandis, 3, adj., *the Majestic*

Rēgālis, 3, adj., *the Royal Sovereign*

Magnifica, 1, adj., *the Magnificent*

Tonāns (**Tonant-**), 3, adj., *the Thunderer*

Arrogāns (**Arrogant-**), 3, adj., *the Arrogant*

Ferōx (**Ferōc-**), 3, adj., *the Furious*, lit. *warlike*

tegimen (**-min-**), 3, *covering*

in Grandī, abl. of **Grandis**, *in the Majestic*

praefectus classis, *admiral*

cūr, *why*

prōpositum, 2, *proposal*

per-grātus, **-a**, **-um**, *very pleasing*

ad nāvigandum, *for sailing*

dēnegō, *I say no* [deny]

omnia, n. pl. of **omnis**, *all things, everything*

dulce, n. sing. of **dulcis**, 3, adj., *sweet, pleasant*

lēnis, 3, adj., *gentle* [lenient]

brevī, abl. sing. of **brevis**, 3, adj., *brief, short*

classiāriī, 2, *seamen, men of the fleet*

ingēns (**ingent-**), 3, adj., *huge*

māchina, *machine*

Adjectives of the 3rd Declension

Adjectives of the 3rd decl. in -is are declined as follows : —

(1) in the masc. and fem. like **nāvis** (§ 32), *except that the abl. sing. ends in -ī* (not -e) ;

(2) in the neuter like **mare** (§ 36).

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	m. and f.	*n.*	*m and f.*	*n.*
N.	fortis	forte	fortēs	fortia
G.	fortis	fortis	fortium	fortium
D.	fortī	fortī	fortibus	fortibus
Ac.	fortem	forte	fortēs	fortia
Ab.	fortī	fortī	fortibus	fortibus
V.	fortis	forte	fortēs	fortia

Some adjectives of the 3rd decl. which do not end in -is have no separate form for the nom. sing of the neuter; in the masc. and fem. they are declined like **gens** (§ 34): thus —

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	m. and f.	*n.*	*m. and f.*	*n.*
N.	ingēns	ingēns	ingentēs	ingentia
G.	ingentis	ingentis	ingentium	ingentium
D.	ingentī	ingentī	ingentibus	ingentibus
Ac.	ingentem	ingēns	ingentēs	ingentia
Ab.	ingentī	ingentī	ingentibus	ingentibus
V.	ingēns	ingēns	ingentēs	ingentia

§ 43.

adversus, -a, -um, *adverse*
taberna, 1, *inn* [tavern]
tenebrae, 1, pl., *darkness*
lūx (lūc-), 3, *light*

ānxius, -a, -um, *anxious*
multa, n. pl. of **multus**, *many things*
ambulātiō (-iōn-), 3, *walk*

ūtilis, 3, adj., *useful*

vehiculum, 2, *carriage* [ve-hicle]

nox (noct-), 3, *night*

somniō, *I dream*

membrīs rōbustīs, abl *

terrā marīque, *by land and by sea*

pugnāns (pugnant-), 3, adj.†
fighting

salvus, -a, -um, *safe*

fac (impv. of **faciō**, *I make*),
make

māter (mātr-), *mother*

* The abl. is here translatable *with;* cf. **rōbustō corpore**, § 30.

† The adjectives in -āns (stem -ant-) are declined like **ingēns** (stem **ingent-**), the only difference being in the last vowel of the stem.

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DRILL EXERCISES

[The sections of these drill exercises are numbered to correspond with sections of the text. All the words occurring in them will be found in the corresponding sections of the *Preparations* (pp. 39 ff.). The Latin sentences may be used for *viva voce* practice, and may be varied by substituting other words used in the text of the story. They will also serve as models for translating the English sentences that follow them into Latin. The numbers in parenthesis in the Exercises refer to sections of the *Preparations*, and serve the purpose of an English-Latin Vocabulary. Thus in Ex. 4 (p. 89) the reference to § 2 after the word *for* means that the Latin word wanted will be found in § 2 of the Preparations (p. 40).]

§ 1 a. NOMINATIVE AND ABLATIVE SINGULAR

1. Vīlla est bella. 2. Castanea est bella. 3. Ancilla in vīllā habitat. 4. Ōra maritima nōn procul ā[1] vīllā est. 5. Nōn procul ab ōrā maritimā habitō. 6. Sub castaneā interdum cantō.

1. How pretty is the chestnut-tree! 2. Not far from the chestnut-tree a nightingale sings. 3. Not far from the country-house is the seashore.[2] 4. Not far from the seashore is the chestnut tree. 5. In the country-house I now live.

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[1] ā is used for ab before a consonant.

[2] ORDER OF WORDS, RULE 1. — *Put the adjective immediately after its noun.* The English order is just the opposite: thus where English says *a pretty house* Latin says

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§ 1 b.   GENITIVE SINGULAR

1. Amita mea sub umbrā castaneae interdum cantat.
2. Cum amitā meā sub umbrā castaneae interdum cantō.
3. Ancilla amitae meae in vīllā habitat.   4. Ancilla in vīllā amitae meae habitat.   5. Iānua nōn procul ab ōrā marıtımā est.

1. My aunt's country-house is pretty.   2. The door of the country-house is not far from the seashore.[1]   3. Where is the nightingale?   4. The nightingale sometimes sings under the shade of the chestnut-tree.   5. The nightingale does not live (say *not lives*) in the chestnut-tree.

After § 1.   CONVERSATION

Q. Ubi est vīlla?

A. Vīlla nōn procul ab ōrā maritimā est.

Q. Ubi est castanea?

A. Castenea in āreā est.

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a house pretty; where English says *the seashore* or *the maritime shore* Latin says *the shore maritime.*   This rule applies also to possessive adjectives, like *my, your, his, our, their*: thus where English says *my aunt* Latin says *aunt mıne.*   But the rule does not apply to adjectives used with the verb *to be,* as in *the country-house is pretty* or *how pretty the country-house is!*

[1] ORDER OF WORDS, RULE 2. — *Put the adverb before the verb or other words which it qualifies.* — The English order is often different : thus where English says *sings well* Latin says *well sings.*   English may say *sings sometimes* or *sometimes sings,* but Latin always says *sometimes sings.* This rule applies to the Adverb **nōn,** whıch must always come *immediately* before the word which it negatives; and it also applies to adverb-phrases formed with prepositions, such as *far from the seashore, under the shade of the chestnut-tree;* thus for *the nightingale sings under the shade of the chestnut-tree;* say *the nightingale under the shade of the chestnut-tree sings.*

Q. Ubi ancilla cēnam parat?

A. Ancilla sub umbrā castaneae cēnam interdum parat.

Q. Ancilla in vīllā habitat? [1]

A. Ancilla in vīllā habitat.

§ 2 *a.*   Nominative Plural

1. Scaphae nōn procul ā vīllā sunt. 2. Fēriae sunt beātae. 3. Beātae sunt fēriae. 4. Magnae sunt procellae in ōrā maritimā. 5. Nautae procul ab ōrā maritimā sunt. 6. Nautae in scaphā sunt. 7. Scapha nōn magna est.

1. Where are the boats? 2. The boats are on the sand. 3. Sailors live not far from the sand of the seashore. 4. I sometimes sail in a boat with a sailor. 5. Chains are in the boat. 6. Anchors and chains are on the seashore.

§ 2 *b.*   Genitive Plural

1. Scaphae nautārum interdum magnae sunt. 2. Ancorae scaphārum magnārum magnae sunt. 3. Ancorae scaphārum magnārum nōn magnae sunt.

1. The boats of the sailors are not far from the door of the country-house. 2. The anchors of the boats are on the sand. 3. The anchors and the chains of the anchors are on the sand. 4. The inhabitants of country-houses are not sailors. 5. The courage of the inhabitants of the seashore is great.

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[1] Questions may be asked in conversational Latin, as in English, simply by changing the tone of the voice: e.g. **vīs pugnāre?** *you want to fight?* This is very common in Plautus and Terence But it is easy to introduce the particle -ne to the pupil from the first, if the teacher prefers: e g. **Habitatne ancilla in vīllā?**

§ 3 *a.*   ABLATIVE PLURAL

1. Scaphae in undīs sunt.   2. Undae sub scaphīs sunt.
3. In scaphīs sunt nautae.   4. Procella est: undae nōn
caeruleae sunt.   5. Nautae in undīs nōn caeruleīs nāvigant.   6. Nautae in casīs albīs habitant.

1. Sailors often sail in boats.   2. I often sail with the
sailors.   3. Not far from the windows of the cottages are
the waves of the sea-shore.   4. My aunt is often [1] in the
cottages of the farmers.   5. There-is [2] a wood not far from
the cottages of the farmers.

§ 3 *b.*   ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR AND PLURAL AFTER A
PREPOSITION

1. Ante vīllam est arēna.   2. Ante casās nautārum est
ōra maritima.   3. Ōra maritima prope vīllam amitae meae
est.   4. Prope casās agricolārum est silva.   5. Post
cēnam in scaphā nōn nāvigō   6. Post fēriās procul ab ōrā
maritimā habitō.

1. Before the door of the country-house is the sand of
the seashore.   2. Near the wood are the cottages of the
farmers.   3. During the holidays I sometimes sail in
boats.   4. After the holidays I do not stay [3] in the country-house of my aunt.   5. Before the holidays I do not
sail in boats.

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[1] See Order of Words, Rule 2, p. 85.

[2] *There-is* and *there-are* must be translated simply by
the verb: say *Not far from the cottages is a wood.*

[3] *I do not stay* is an English way of saying *I stay not;* in
Latin there will be only one word for *I do stay,* and the word
for *not* must come before it.   (For *stay* say *live.*)   Similarly
in the next sentence *I do not sail.*

§ 3 c.   Accusative Singular and Plural Depending on a Verb

1. Vīllam ex ōrā maritimā spectō. 2. Fenestrās vīllae ex ōrā maritimā spectō. 3. In arēnā scapham et ancorās et catēnās spectō. 4. In silvā plantās et herbās spectō. 5. Plantās et herbās amō: bācās amō. 6. Nautae casās albās amant. 7. Casae albae nautās dēlectant.

1. I love the sand.[1] 2. I love the sand of the seashore. 3. I love boats and anchors and chains. 4. Waves delight sailors. 5. Plants delight my aunt. 6. My aunt loves sailors and farmers. 7. From the windows of the cottages the sailors see the waves. 8. Boats delight sailors: sailors love boats. 9. Before the holidays I do not see boats and the seashore.

Complete the Following Sentences by Inserting a Verb

1. Ōram maritimam ——. 2. Ōra maritima nōs ——. 3. Scaphās albās ——. 4. Scaphae interdum caeruleae ——. 5. Ōra maritima —— bella.

Complete the Following Sentences by Inserting a Preposition in the First Place and a Verb in the Second

1. —— arēnā —— scaphae. 2. —— ōram maritimam nautās ——. 3. Agricolae —— silvam ——. 4. —— nautīs interdum ——. 5. —— agricolīs interdum ——.

After § 3.   Conversation

Q. Quid (*what*) ex fenestrā spectās?
A. Ex fenestrā undās et ōram maritimam spectō.

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[1] Order of Words, Rule 3. — *Put the accusative before the verb on which it depends.*

Q. Ōram maritimam amās?

A. Ōram maritimam amō. Undae mē dēlectant.

Q. Silvam nōn amās?

A. Silvam amō. Silva mē dēlectat.

Q. In silvā interdum ambulās?

A. In silvā saepe ambulō.

Q. Ubi est silva?

A. Silva nōn procul ā vīllā est.

Q. Quid est in silvā?

A. In silvā est cōpia plantārum et herbārum.

Q. Bācās nōn amās?

A. Quantopere mē bācae dēlectant !

§ 4. Vocative Singular and Plural

1. Inter fēriās tē, ōra maritima, et vōs, undae caeruleae, saepe spectō. 2. Vōs, undae caeruleae, Britannia amat. 3. Tē, rēgīna mea, amō; tē, patria mea, amō. 4. Vōs, incolae Āfricae Merīdiānae, rēgīna īnsulārum Britannicārum amat.

1. I love thee, [O] Queen Victoria. 2. Victoria is queen not only of the British islands, but also of Canada, of Australia, of South Africa. 3. I love thee, [Q] South Africa; for (§ 2) South Africa is my native-land. 4. I love you, [O] inhabitants of Britain; for South Africa is a British colony. 5. Great is the glory . of the British colony.

§ 5 *a*. Dative Singular

1. Silva Lȳdiae laetitiam dat. 2. Columbae Lȳdiae laetitiam dant. · 3. Lingua Francogallica Lȳdiae laetitiam nōn dat. 4. Tū, Lȳdia, inter fēriās magistrae tuae operam nōn dās. 5. Ego inter fēriās linguae Latīnae operam nōn dō.

1. India gives delight to the Queen [1] of the British isles.
2. But India is not a British colony. 3. The British
colonies also give delight to the British Queen. 4. Canada
gives delight to Britain. 5. For Canada is a great British
colony.

§ 5 b.   DATIVE PLURAL

1. Undae caeruleae nautīs laetitiam dant. 2. Procellae
nautīs laetitiam nōn dant. 3. Plantae et herbae agricolīs
laetitiam dant. 4. Agricolae scaphīs operam nōn dant.
5. Inter fēriās linguīs antīquīs operam nōn saepe dō.

1. The Queen of Britain gives attention to the British
colonies. 2. The British colonies give delight to the
inhabitants of the British isles. 3. Sailors give attention
to boats and anchors and chains. 4. My aunt gives
attention to the cottages of the farmers and sailors.
5. Lydia gives attention to doves.

After § 5.   ENGLISH PREPOSITIONS

Make Latin sentences containing translations of the follow-
ing phrases, and then say which of these English prepositions
are not translated by prepositions in Latin.

in a country-house   in country-houses
out-of a country-house   out-of country-houses
not far from a country-house   not far from country-houses
to a country-house   to country-houses

              (with a verb of "going")

of a country-house   of country-houses
with my aunt   with my aunts
to my aunt   to my aunts

---

[1] ORDER OF WORDS, RULE 4. — *Put the dative before the*
accusative. (Note that the gift stands in the accusative,
and the person to whom the gift is made in the dative.)

(with a verb of "giving")

under a boat	under boats
before supper	during the holidays
after supper	

After § 5. TRANSLATE AND LEARN THE FOLLOWING TABLES CONTAINING FORMS OF PRONOUNS HITHERTO FOUND

	SINGULAR		PLURAL
N.	ego	tū	vōs
A.	mē	tē	nōs

NOMINATIVE CASE WITH VERBS

SINGULAR	PLURAL
ego in vīllā habitō	nōs in vīllā habitāmus
tū in vīllā habitās	vōs in vīllā habitātis
amita mea in vīllā habitat	amitae meae in vīllā habitant

ACCUSATIVE CASE WITH VERBS

SINGULAR	PLURAL
amita mea mē amat	amita mea nōs amat
amita mea tē amat	amita mea vōs amat
amita mea vīllam amat	amita mea casās amat

After § 5.   CONVERSATION

(Recapitulation of First Declension and Present Tense of **sum** *and First Conjugation)*

Q. Quis (*who*) in vīllā nunc habitat?

A. Lȳdia, cōnsōbrīna mea, in vīllā nunc habitat.

Q. Tū quoque apud amitam tuam nunc habitās?

A. Ego quoque apud amitam meam nunc habitō.

Q. Quid cūrat Lȳdia?

A. Lȳdia columbās cūrat.

Q. Linguae Francogallicae operam dat?

A. Linguae Francogallicae operam nōn dat; nam fēriae nunc sunt.

Q. Tū linguae Latīnae inter fēriās operam dās?

A. Linguae Latīnae inter fēriās operam nōn dō.

Q. Ubi es inter fēriās?

A. Apud amitam meam inter fēriās sum.

Q. Quid tē inter fēriās dēlectat?

A. Arēna, ōra maritima, scaphae mē inter fēriās dēlectant.

Q. In scaphīs interdum nāvigās?

A. In scaphīs saepe nāvigō.

Q. Procellās nōn formīdās?

A. Cum nautā nāvigō.

Q. Tū et Lȳdia in silvā interdum ambulātis?

A. In silvā interdum ambulāmus.

After § 5. Present Indicative of sum [1]

1. I am an inhabitant of Britain. 2. Thou, [O] Canada, art a British colony. 3. Canada is an ancient (*antiqua*) colony of Britain. 4. We are inhabitants of the British isles. 5. You, [O] British colonies, are far from the British isles. 6. There-are British colonies in Australia.

After § 5. Pres. Ind. of the First Conjugation

1. I now live in my aunt's country-house not far from the seashore. 2. You, Lydia, now live with my aunt. 3. Your schoolmistress lives far from the seashore. 4. During the holidays we often sail in boats: and we do

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[1] Agreement of the Verb with the Subject. — The verb must be of the same person and number as its subject (that is, the person or thing that *does* or *is*).

not give attention to the languages of Rome and Greece.
5. You, [O] blue waves, now delight us. 6. During the
holidays the languages of Rome and Greece do not delight
us.

§ 6. SECOND DECLENSION IN -us, SINGULAR

1. Hortus bellus est. 2. Tū, horte, nōn magnus es.
3. Hortum bellum inter fēriās saepe vīsitō. 4. Violae
hortī bellī caeruleae sunt. 5. Patruus meus hortō bellō
aquͅam dat. 6. In hortō bellō sunt rosae.

My [1] uncle lives in a country-house near the seashore.
I love my uncle. I often visit my uncle's garden. I
sometimes water the roses and violets of the garden. I
often walk in the garden with Lydıa. Sometimes I walk
round the wall of the garden with my uncle. There is a
stream not far from the garden. In the stream is an
abundance of water. The garden gives delight to my
uncle.

§ 7. SECOND DECLENSION IN -us, PLURAL

1. Mergī in ōrā maritimā nīdificant. 2. Vōs, mergī,
in ōrā maritimā nīdificātis. 3. Mergōs in ōrā maritimā
nōn captō. 4. Cibus mergōrum in ōceanō est. 5. Mergīs
inter fēriās operam dō. 6. Corvī cum mergīs nōn nīdifi-
cant, nōn volitant.

There-is a great number of elms in my uncle's garden.
Many [2] crows live in the elms. Sea gulls do not make-

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[1] Note that the adjectives in these early exercises
(§§ 1–11) have always the same endings as their nouns.
[2] The Latin adjectives meaning *many, some, all, few*
generally stand before their nouns (not *after* them, like
most adjectives; see Rule 1 of Order, p. 84).

nests in elms. I like to watch (say *gladly watch*) the sea-
gulls, when I am on the sea-shore. During the holidays I
sometimes give food to the horses of my uncle's farm.
Lydia gives food to the cocks and hens. My uncle gives
attention to his farm and his horses and cows and pigs.
The crows give delight to my uncle.

After § 7. CONVERSATION

Q. Agellus patruī tuī tibi et Lȳdiae laetitiam dat?

A. Agellus patruī meī nōs dēlectat.

Q. Quid in agellō est?

A. In agellō sunt equī et vaccae et porcī et gallī gallīnae-
que.

Q. Quis equōs et vaccās et porcōs cūrat?

A. Ego equīs interdum cibum dō; sed rūsticī vaccās et
porcōs cūrant.

Q. Quis gallīs gallīnīsque cibum dat?

A. Lȳdia gallīs gallīnīsque cibum saepe dat.

Q. Ubi habitant rūsticī?

A. Rūsticī in vīcō habitant, nōn procul ab agellō.

§ 8.   SECOND DECLENSION CONTINUED

The blue waves foam and murmur round my uncle's
garden. I like to watch (say *gladly watch*) the blue waves
of the ocean. I like to walk to the high cliffs of the sea-
shore. The lighthouses of the French coast (say *shore*)
are not far distant. The moon and stars often light-up the
ocean. It delights me to see the white cliffs and the waves.
Boats carry sailors on the ocean; sailors carry boats on the
sand.

After § 8. CONVERSATION

Q. Quid tū et Lȳdia in hortō patruī tuī spectātis?

A. Nōn sōlum rosās et violās sed etiam corvōs spectāmus.

Q. Quid ex hortō spectātis?

A. Mergōs interdum ex hortō spectāmus.

Q. Ubi sunt nīdī mergōrum?

A. Nīdī mergōrum in scopulīs ōrae maritimae sunt; sed nōnnūllī ex mergīs in īnsulīs prope ōram maritimam nīdificant.

Q. Ubi praedam suam captant?

A. Praedam suam in ōceanō captant.

Q. Mergī interdum super agellum volitant?

A. Super agellum volitant; nam ibi quoque cibum suum captant.

Q. Quid ex scopulīs ōrae maritimae spectātis?

A. Ex scopulīs pharōs ōrae Francogallicae spectāmus.

§ 9. SECOND DECLENSION IN -um

1. Oppidum antīquum in Cantiō est. 2. Tē, oppidum antīquum, amō. 3. Oppidum antīquum inter fēriās interdum vīsitō. 4. Fundāmenta oppidī antīquī magna sed nōn alta sunt. 5. Oppidō antīquō inter fēriās operam dō. 6. In oppidō antīquō nummī Rōmānī sunt.

7. Oppida antīqua mē dēlectant. 8. Vōs, oppida antīqua, amō. 9. Oppida antīqua libenter vīsitō. 10. Aedificia oppidōrum antīquōrum interdum Rōmāna sunt. 11. Oppidīs antīquīs libenter operam dō. 12. In oppidīs antīquīs nummī Britannicī interdum sunt.

Where is Kent? Kent is in South Britain. The coast (say *shore*) of Kent is not far from the French coast. My uncle's farm is in Kent. Dover and Richborough are not far from my uncle's farm. There-are traces of a Roman amphitheatre near Richborough. London also is an ancient town. London is not far distant from Kent. There-are many ancient towns on British soil. In Britain we often see the foundations of Roman buildings.

After § 9.   CONVERSATION

Q. Ubi habitant patruus tuus et amita tua?

A. In Cantiō habitant, inter Dubrās et Rutupiās.

Q. Quid in Cantiō spectās?

A. (*Here may be introduced all the nouns hitherto learned, singular or plural.*)

§ 10. SECOND DECLENSION IN -um CONTINUED

I often see the ancient castle, when I visit Dover. The castle is on the cliffs, near the sea-shore. The walls of the castle are not ancient; but there are relics of ancient buildings in the castle. At-the-present-day there-is a church near the relics of the ancient buildings. The church also is ancient; for it was a consecrated building in the second century after the birth of Christ (say *after Christ born*).

§ 11. SECOND DECLENSION IN -um CONTINUED

From the windows of the castle we see many vessels. There-are many vessels in the English Channel. Many vessels sail round Britain. I see the flags of British and French vessels. But where are the German and Belgian vessels? I do not now see German and Belgian vessels in the English Channel. But many German and Belgian vessels sail to Britain.[1]

After § 11.   CONVERSATION

Q. Dubrās et Rutupiās interdum vīsitās?

A. Dubrās saepe vīsitō.

Q. Quid ibi spectās?

A. Castellum antīquum ibi spectō.

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[1] Imitate in **Āfricam Merīdiām**. So, too, in future exercises when going or sailing *to a country* is spoken of.

Q. Quid in castellō spectās?

A. In castellō speculam antīquam spectō.

Q. Quid ex castellō spectās?

A. Ex castellō fretum Gallicum et clīvōs grāmineōs spectō.

Q. Quid in fretō Gallicō spectās?

A. In fretō Gallicō nāvigia spectō.

Q. Nāvigia libenter spectās?

A. Nōnnūlla ex nāvigiīs in patriam meam nāvigant.

§ 12. SECOND DECLENSION IN -er

1. Puer Marcus condiscipulus meus est. 2. Tū, puer Marce, mihi praecipuus amīcus es. 3. Puerum Marcum saepe vīsitō. 4. Puerī Marcī patria est Calēdonia. 5. Puerō Marcō fēriae magnam laetitiam dant. 6. Cum puerō Marcō saepe natō.

7. Duo puerī prope Dubrās habitant. 8. Vōs, puerī, condiscipulī meī estis. 9. Puerōs, condiscipulōs meōs, pilae dēlectant. 10. Patria puerōrum procul ā Cantiō est. 11. Puerīs lūdī in arēnā laetitiam dant. 12. Cum puerīs interdum in scaphā nāvigō.

Two boys are my friends. They live in Kent, but Scotland is the native-land of the boys. The boys are my schoolfellows. I often visit the boys during the holidays. Sometimes I swim with the boys in the blue waves. How much it delights us boys to see the great waves !

§ 13. SECOND DECLENSION IN -er CONTINUED

During the holidays a boy does not pay attention to lessons. The ancient languages of Greece and Rome do not delight a boy during the holidays. There-are many

amusements of a boy when he is free[1] from lessons. Games of ball give great delight to a boy, not only during the holidays but also when he is not[2] free from lessons.

Peter is a sailor. I like Peter. Peter's boat is a source (§ 9)[3] not only of amusement but also of gain to Peter.

After § 13. CONVERSATION

Q. Quot (*how many*) tibi amīcī sunt?

A. Duo mihi sunt amīcī.

Q. Ubi habitant amīcī tuī?

A. Prope Dubrās nunc habitant amīcī meī.

Q. Puerōs interdum vīsitās?

A. Puerōs saepe vīsitō.

Q. Quid vōs puerōs inter fēriās dēlectat?

A. Lūdī pilārum, castella in arēnā aedificāre, in undīs natāre in scaphīs nāvigāre nōs dēlectant.

Q. Undās spūmiferās nōn formīdātis?

A. Undās nōn formīdāmus.

Q. Vōs puerī interdum rēmigātis?

A. Interdum rēmigāmus, cum undae nōn nimis asperae sunt.

Q. Quis rēmigat cum undae asperae sunt?

A. Cum undae nimis asperae sunt, Petrus rēmigat vel vēlīs ministrat.

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[1] The adjective used with the verb *to be* must be in the same case and number as the subject of which it is said; thus here *free* must be nom. sing. because *he* is nom. sing.

[2] See Order of Words, Rule 2. Here *not* negatives *free* and must therefore stand immediately before it.

[3] Where a number is quoted like this in parenthesis, it means that the word required can be found in a certain section of the *Preparations*.

§ 14. Second Declension Continued: vir

There-is a nobleman [1] mentioned in a play.[2] The nobleman's life is unhappy. The man has [3] two sons. The son Edgar [4] is faithful. But the son Edmund [4] does not love the nobleman. The nobleman prepares to hurl himself down-from a cliff. The cliff is near Dover. But the faithful son walks to the cliff with the nobleman, and saves the life of the unhappy man.

After § 14. 1. *Write two sentences about the things seen in Kent during the holidays. In the first sentence say* "During the holidays I see. . . ."; *in the second say* "How much it delights me to see. . . ." (*and here put in the things that you like best to see*).

2. *Repeat the table of pronouns given after § 5, and add the dative cases, singular and plural* (mihi, tibi, nōbīs, vōbīs). *Make up sentences containing these datives.*

§ 15. Second Declension in -er Continued

1. Magister noster vir doctus est. 2. Tū, magister, mihi cārus es. 3. Magistrum nostrum amō. 4. Librī magistrī nostrī pulchrī sunt. 5. Librī magistrō nostrō magnam laetitiam dant. 6. Cum magistrō nostrō saepe ambulāmus.

7. Magistrī nostrī virī doctī sunt. 8. Vōs, magistrī, puerīs pigrīs nōn carī estis. 9. Magistrōs multī puerī

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[1] Note that the adjective in this case has not the same ending as the noun; so, too, often in the following exercises.

[2] Say *in a play mentioned;* see Order of Words, Rule 2.

[3] Say *to the man there-are;* see *Preparations*, § 9, end (patruō meō est).

[4] These English names may be latinized as Edgārus, Edmundus.

formīdant.   10. Librī magistrōrum nostrōrum doctī sunt. 11. Magistrīs nostrīs cōpia librōrum est.   12. Cum magistrīs nostrīs lūdīs saepe operam damus.

I often see our schoolmaster during the holidays.   Our schoolmaster has [1] many books about (§ 10) Britain.   We boys like to see [2] the books of our schoolmaster.   The schoolmaster's books are filled [3] with Roman and Greek coins.   I am a schoolfellow of Mark and Alexander in a famous and ancient school.   Not only the boys but also the masters of our school pay attention to games.

§ 16.   Agreement of Adjectives

nummus Rōmānus vīlla Rōmāna   oppidum Rōmānum
vir doctus   fāgus Britannica
liber Latīnus
nauta Rōmānus

Rule. — Make the adjective agree with its noun in gender [4] as well as in number and case.

This rule applies not only to examples like those above, in which the adjective is called an *Epithet* of the noun, but also to examples like the following, in which the adjective is used with the verb "to be" and is called a *predicative adjective:*

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[1] Say *to our schoolmaster there-are;* see *Preparations* § 9, end.   Similarly in all future sentences where the verb *to have* occurs in this book.

[2] Here and in all future sentences where *like to* —— occurs say *gladly* ——.

[3] Use **crēber**, and remember the rule for the case and number of adjectives used with the verb *to be,* given on § 13 (*he is free*).

[4] For Rules of Gender see *Preparations* § 15.   Note that the ending of the adjective is not always the same as that of the noun (as it was in the exercises on §§ 1–11).

nummus est Rōmānus	vīlla est Rōmāna	oppidum est Rōmānum
vir est doctus	fāgus est Britannica	

A learned teacher is sometimes not dear to boys. Our teacher is learned. Boys are not learned. My aunt is not learned. But we boys love our teacher. And my aunt likes to listen when a learned man tells about the ancient Britons. There-were [1] great forests in ancient Britain. But there were not many beeches in the British forests. So Gaius Julius affirms. There-were many wolves and bears in the great forests of ancient Britain. ·

§ 17. Agreement of Adjectives continued

Were the Roman sailors lazy? Gaius Julius does not blame (§ 14) the Roman sailors. He praises [2] the courage of his sailors. Roman farmers were active, as a Roman poet affirms. There were many Roman sailors (say *many sailors Roman*) on the vessels of Gaius [3] Julius. Roman vessels were-able to sail to Britain and round the British coast. The rains of Britain were hideous then, [4] as they are now. [4] The small pearls of the British ocean were mostly (§ 13) dark or blue.

§ 18. Impf. Ind. of sum and the First Conjugation

Proximō annō in Cantiō eram.
Proximō annō in Cantiō erās.
Proximō annō in Cantiō erat.

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[1] The only forms of the imperfect needed for this and the following exercise are those which have occurred in the story.

[2] Use the verb **laudō**, *praise* (*Preparations* § 13).

[3] Gāius forms gen. Gāī, dat. Gāiō.

[4] Remember that *then* and *now* are adverbs.

Proximō annō in Cantiō erāmus.
Proximō annō in Cantiō erātis.
Proximō annō ın Cantiō erant.

Multa aedificia antīqua spectābam.
Multa aedificia antīqua spectābās.
Multa aedificia antīqua spectābat.
Multa aedificia antīqua spectābāmus.
Multa aedificia antīqua spectābātis.
Multa aedificia antīqua spectābant.

The large vessels of British sailors are mostly (§ 13) black; but the little boats are sometimes white, sometımes blue, sometimes yellow. Last year, while (§ 16) I was in Kent, I used-to-see many British sailors. They were all sun-burnt. Some[1] of the sailors used-to-tattoo (say *color*) their limbs. The clothes of British and French sailors are blue. British sailors mostly have sturdy limbs and a great stature. Our sailors sail round the coasts of all lands, as the Roman sailors used-to-sail round the coasts of the Mediterranean.[2] A British sailor does not fear storms.

§ 19. Adjectives and Impf. Ind. continued

Were all the inhabitants of ancient Britain Celts? I think not.[3] Some of the ancient inhabitants of our island were not barbarous. The inhabitants of Kent were mostly farmers, as they are now.[4] Many of the inhabitants of

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[1] The word for *some* must stand in the nom. m. pl. because " some of the sailors " means " some *sailors* of the sailors." See the example in § 11 of the story.

[2] Say *the Mediterranean ocean*. *Mediterranean* is an adjective, meaning " Midland," and is in Latin **Mediter-râne-us (-a, -um)**.

[3] A common way of saying " I think not," " I hope not," etc., in Latin is *I do not think, I do not hope*, etc.

[4] Remember that *now* is an adverb.

Kent were Belgians (§ 15). Were not the Belgians a German tribe (§ 18)? Does not Gaius Julius so affirm in his book about the Gallic war? The German tribes were moderately civilized, but the ancient Celts of Britain were not civilized.

§ 20. The Ablative without a Preposition [1]

In the second century before the birth of Christ [2] Britain was free. The boys and girls (§ 15) of the uncivilized Britons were free from lessons. The savage (§ 18) Britons together with their sons used-to-kill stags and wild-boars in the woods with spears and arrows. They used-to-catch (§ 7) wild-beasts with hunting dogs (§ 19) for the sake of food.

The civilized Britons used-to-adorn [3] their limbs with golden chains and with precious-stones (§ 19). By means of the vessels of the Veneti they used-to-export corn to

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[1] See summary of these uses at the end of *Preparations* § 20.   Translate by the ablative, without a preposition:
  from, when it comes after *free* (līber, § 12) and *I am free* (vacō, § 6).
  in or *at,* when it comes before a noun denoting time, as *in the second century,* secundō saeculō (§ 10), *at what o'clock?* quotā hōrā? (§ 21).   Also before a noun denoting price or value, as *at a great price,* magnō pretiō (§ 9).
  with, when it means *by means of* or forms a phrase answering the question *how?* as *they used to fight with spears and arrows,* hastīs et sagittīs pugnābant (§ 18), *they used to fight with great courage,* magnā audāciā pugnābant; *hideous with rains,* pluviīs foedum (§ 17); *filled with victims,* victimīs plēna (§ 20); *crowded with children,* līberīs crēber (§ 15).
  by means of, generally.   A fuller account of this subject is given on pp. 124 ff.
  [2] Here and in future exercises where the phrase " before the birth of Christ " occurs say *before Christ born.*
  [3] Use the verb ornō, *adorn, ornament.*

Gaul. The Druids were the teachers of the children of the civilized Britons. The Romans used not to fight with chariots. They used-to-fight with barbarous tribes for the sake of victory and gain (§ 9). They used often to kill their captives; but sometimes they used-to-sell the captives at a great price (§ 9).

§ 21. Some Forms of the Future Indicative [1]

How I shall like [2] to walk to the place where the battle was ! Where will the place be? The place will be on the coast of Kent, between Dover and Richborough. The road will be long, but it will be very-pleasing to us to see the place. You, Mark and Alexander, will walk with me and with my uncle to the place.

§ 22. Fut. Ind. and Impv. of sum and the 1st Conj.

1. Locum crās spectābō, sī caelum serēnum erit.
2. Tū, Marce, locum spectābis, si caelum serēnum erit.
3. Alexander locum spectābit, sī caelum serēnum erit.
4. Universī locum spectābimus, sī caelum serēnum erit.
5. Vōs, amita mea et Lȳdia, locum nōn spectābitis.
6. Amita mea et Lȳdia locum nōn spectābunt.
   Spectā, Marce ! Spectāte, pueri !

If the sky is [3] clear, we shall-be-able to see the place where the Roman vessels were. My uncle will show us [4] the place. At what o'clock shall we arrive? You, Mark and Alexander, will dine with us when it is [3] evening. We shall

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[1] The only forms needed for this exercise are those which have occurred in § 21 of the story.

[2] See note 2 on p. 100.

[3] Say *shall be*. The Latin future tense often means *shall* as well as *will* in the 2nd and 3rd persons, especially in subordinate clauses. Sometimes it means *will* in the 1st person.

carry our lunch with us. The cakes and apples will give us [1] great delight. "Show me [1] the tombs," says Alexander. Alexander is a little boy. "Not too fast ! (*hurry slowly*)," says my uncle. "Give attention, boys," says my aunt, "we shall dine at the eleventh hour. I shall praise (§ 13) you, if you arrive [2] before the eleventh hour. You will not arrive after the eleventh hour, as I hope." "I hope not," [3] says my uncle.

§ 23. Future Indicative and Imperative continued

We shall start (*give ourselves to the road*) at the fifth hour. We shall not walk quickly. For Alexander will be tired, if we walk [4] too (§ 12) quickly. What o'clock will it be, when we arrive? [4] Will you be tired, Alexander, if we arrive [4] at the tenth hour? "I shall not be tired," says Alexander. "You will not walk too quickly, as I hope," says my aunt, "for Alexander is a little boy." "Not too fast ! (*hurry slowly*)" says Lydia; "Alexander will be hungry before the tenth hour. Carry an apple with you, Alexander !" "I shall not be hungry," says Alexander. "Give me the cakes," says my uncle. "Good-bye" says my aunt; "arrive in-good-time (*opportunely*)."

§ 24. Perfect Indicative

Practice in all persons of the sing. and pl. the sentence:

Locum spectāvī quō Gāius Iūlius nāvigia sua applicāvit.

The sky was clear when we walked to the place where

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[1] What preposition might be used before the pronoun in English? Think of the meaning. This preposition after a verb of *showing* is translated in the same way as after a verb of *giving*.

[2] Say *shall arrive*.   [3] See note 3 on p. 102.

[4] Use the future tense, as in Ex. § 22, p. 104.

Gaius Julius fought with the Britons. In the year 55 B.C.[1]
he built vessels in Gaul and sailed from the Gallic coast to
the coast of Kent. He brought his vessels to land between
Dover and Richborough, as learned men have generally
(*mostly*, § 13) affirmed. The Britons were prepared (§ 21),
and they hastened to the place. My uncle has often seen
the place, but we boys have never been there.

§ 25.   PAST PERFECT INDICATIVE
Practice in all persons of the sing. and pl. the sentence:

Ad locum adventāveram quō Gāius Iūlius nāvigia sua
                        applicāvit.

When Gaius Julius anchored[2] his vessels near the
British coast, the Britons had already gathered themselves
together on the cliffs. "We Britons will never be slaves
(§ 19)," they say (§ 21). They had hastened along the
sea-shore and had prepared themselves for battle (§ 24).
Roman forces had never before sailed to our islands. But
Gallic vessels had often sailed to Britain for the sake of
commerce. Gaius Julius had never before been in Britain.
But he had waged-war (§ 24) against the inhabitants of the
neighboring coast. The Gauls (§ 19) had told Gaius Julius[3]
many things about Britain.

§ 26.   FUTURE PERFECT INDICATIVE
Practice in all persons of the sing. and pl. the sentence:
Cum alterum pōmum gustāverō, in viam mē dabō.

[1] Say *in the fifty-fifth year before Christ born;* and similarly
in all future sentences when the phrase " B.C." or " A.D."
(**Annō Dominī**) occurs, say *before Christ born* or *after Christ
born.*

[2] For *to anchor* say *to fasten to anchors*, as in the story.

[3] What preposition might be put in before " Gaius
Julius " in English?   Compare Ex. 22, note 1 (p. 105).

"When [1] shall we have arrived home [2]?" says Alexander. "My aunt will not praise (§ 13) us," say I (§ 21), "if we arrive [3] late (§ 23)." "We shall have arrived before the eleventh hour" says my uncle, "unless (§ 25) there-is [3] rain (§ 17). If the sky is [3] clear, we shall not arrive late, as I hope." "Unless you, Alexander, walk [3] quickly," says Mark, "there will be delay." "When shall we visit Richborough?" say I. "If you visit [3] me next year (**proximō annō**)," says my uncle, "I will walk with you to Richborough,[4] and I will show you the ruins of the castle belonging-to-Richborough (§ 21)."

After § 26.   ADJECTIVES IN -ātus, -āta, -ātum

Translate and compare the following adjectives in -ātus, -āta, -ātum, which have occurred in the story.

1. Aedificium   consecrātum   (§ 10).   2. Nōnnūlla nāvigia Castella nōmināta sunt (§ 11). 3. Locus in fābulā commemorātus est (§ 14).   4. Urnae pulchrē ornātae (§ 20).   5. Quotā hōrā parātī eritis?   (§ 21). 6. Nōn fatīgātus sum (§ 23).   7. Cōpiae armātae (§ 24). 8. Quandō satiātus eris?   (§ 26).

All these adjectives are formed from verbs, like most English adjectives in -ed or -en (such as "nam-ed," "giv-en").

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[1] What is the word for *when* in a question?

[2] Use the word that properly means *homewards:* for the Romans always spoke of arriving " *to* a place " (not " *at* a place.")

[3] Use the future perfect tense (*shall have ——*).

[4] Imitate the way of saying *to Dover* given in § 24 of the story (*Preparations*, p. 65), and see also the rule given in *Preparations* § 22.   The case used to express *to* and *from* with the name of a town is the same as if the prepositions **ad** and **ab** were used.

Adjectives formed from verbs are generally called participles, and they may be used, like other adjectives, either to qualify nouns or with the verb "to be" (see examples above). With "to be" they form tenses of the passive voice, as in English.

Translate into Latin:

1. I am not satisfied.   2. Are you fatigued, Alexander?
3. The urn is beautifully adorned.   4. I have seen an urn beautifully adorned.   5. The Britons were armed with spears and arrows.   6. The Britons were prepared for (cf. § 24) battle.   7. We were prepared for lunch.   8. The building was already consecrated in the second century.
9. The Roman vessels were already fastened to anchors (§ 24).   10. The Britons were gathered-together on the seashore (§ 25).

After § 26.   ADJECTIVES IN -andus, -anda, -andum, AND
NOUNS IN -andum [1]

Translate in the way indicated in the Preparations (§§ 25, 24, 23) the following sentences containing adjectives in -andus, -anda, -andum: —

1. Audācia aquiliferī erat laudanda (*laud-able* or *praise-worthy*, § 25).   2. Audācia laudanda aquiliferī Rōmānōs servāvit.   3. Magister noster est amandus (*am-able* or *lov-able* or *worthy-to-be-loved*).   4. Amita mea est amanda.
5. Amita mea amanda in Cantiō habitat.   6. Scopulī Cantiī sunt spectandī (*worthy-to-be-seen* or simply *to-be-seen*).   7. Scopulōs spectandōs Cantiī saepe vīsitāvī.
8. Nāvigia ad scopulōs nōn sunt applicanda (*to-be-brought-to-land*).   9. Locus nōn idōneus est ad nāvigia applicanda

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[1] The uses of the adjectives in -andus, -anda, -andum, and of the nouns in -andum will be more fully explained hereafter.

(for vessels to-be-brought-to-land, § 24).¹   10. Locus idōneus
erat ad cōpiās explicandās *(for forces to-be-deployed*, § 25).

*Translate the following sentences containing nouns in
-andum:* —

1. Parātus sum ad ambulandum *(for walking*, § 23).
2. Parātī sumus ad rēmigandum *(cf.* rēmigō, I *row*).
3. Cupidī *(desirous)* sumus rēmigandī (gen. of remigan-
dum).   4. Cupidī erāmus vīsitandī locum ubi proelium
erat.   5. Cupidus sum ambulandī ad locum.   6. Ad
locum ambulandī cupidus sum.

§ 27.   THIRD DECLENSION. — MASCULINES AND FEMI-
   NINES THAT FORM THE NOMINATIVE SINGULAR WITH-
   OUT ADDING -s

C. Julius Caesar was a famous *(clārus*, § 15) general of
the Romans in the first century B.C.   Great was the glory
(§ 4) of C. Julius Caesar.   The Gauls feared (§ 2; say
used-to-fear) Caesar.   For within (§ 22) three years he had
defeated (§ 24) the Helvetii ² in South Gaul and the Veneti
on the Gallic coast and the tribes of Belgic Gaul.   There
were many Caesars before and after C. Julius Caesar.   The
Romans used-to-name ³ the Caesars "Generals."   The
forces of the Caesars were great.   My uncle has told me
many-things about the Caesars.

Why did Caesar wage-war against Britain?   The cause
(§ 9) of the expedition against Britain is known (§ 16).

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¹ Compare in English such sentences as " It is time for
the dinner to be got ready,"   " Ring the bell for the dinner
to be cleared away," etc.
² **Helvetiī**, the plural of **Helvētius**, is a noun of the 2nd
declension.   The Helvetii lived in **Helvētia** (Switzerland).
³ Use **nōminō**, *name*, from which comes the adjective
nōminātus, -a, -um, *named* (§ 11).

During the war with the Veneti some of the tribes [1] of
Britain had supplied auxiliaries to [2] the Veneti. For the
Veneti had been friends of the tribes of South Britain during
many years. There had also been war between the tribes
of South Britain. And the Trinobantes were friends of the
Romans. Accordingly (§ 19) Caesar prepared to supply
aid to the Trinobantes against the Cassi.

§ 28.   The Same Nouns continued

Caesar's first expedition was not great ; but in the second
expedition of the next year a great multitude of vessels and
five legions sailed with Caesar to Britain. How-many [3]
men were-there in a Roman legion? How-many men were-
there in five Roman legions? The number was different
(§ 19) in different centuries. Among [4] Caesar's forces were
also many Gallic auxiliaries. For the Belgae and other
Gallic tribes had supplied forces to Caesar. Many Caesars
were warlike. In the first century A.D. one (§ 22) of the
Caesars named Claudius was the second conqueror (victor)
of Britain. I do not love the Caesars ; but C. Julius Caesar
was a great man and a great general.

§ 29.   Third Declension. — Masculines and Femi-nines that Form the Nom. Sing. by Adding -s

A. There had been peace between the Romans and the
Britons after the first expedition of Caesar. It was not

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[1] Translate *tribe* by **natio** (instead of **populus**) in this and
all following exercises.

[2] The verb *to supply* is a verb of *giving*. How, then, is
to the Veneti to be translated?

[3] *How-many* is **quot** (indecl.; see Latin Drill § 13,
p. 98).

[4] Say *in the number of*.

necessary for Caesar (§ 24) to wage-war a-second-time against the free tribes of Britain. But he was desirous of glory and booty. Accordingly in the year 54 B C. he transported five legions of Roman soldiers and a great multitude of Gallic horse-soldiers to our island. The soldiers of the Roman legions were foot-soldiers.[1] Caesar did not fear the tempests[2] of the English Channel; he did not fear the arrows and chariots of the British tribes. From (ex) the pluck of his soldiers and sailors he expected (§ 26) victory.

§ 30. THIRD DECLENSION. — NEUTERS IN -men, -us, -ur[3]

The Rule of Gender in the 3rd decl. is therefore : —

*1. Nouns denoting **persons** are masculine if they denote* **male**, *feminine if they denote* **female**. *(This rule is the same for all declensions.)*

2. Nouns not denoting persons and forming the nom. sing. by adding an **s** *are mostly feminine.*

3. Nouns not denoting persons and forming the nom. sing. without adding an **s** *are mostly —*

Feminine if the nom. sing. ends in **iō, dō,** *or* **gō;**

Neuter if the nom. sing. ends in **men, us, ur,** *or* **e;**

Masculine in other cases (e.g. when the nom. sing. ends in **or***).*

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[1] The word for *foot-soldier* is **pedes** (stem **pedit-**), declined like **miles** and **eques**. [**ped-it-** means properly *foot-goer*, as **equ-it-** means *horse-goer*.]

[2] Use **tempestās**, which also means *weather* (*Preparations* § 29).

[3] These neuters, like the masculines and feminines of §§ 27 and 28, form the nom. sing. without adding an s. The s of words like **tempus** (with an r before the ending of the gen. sing.) is not an addition to the stem but part of it : between two vowels, however, the s changes to r.

Among Caesar's legions was the tenth (§ 22) legion.   The name of the tenth legion was "Alauda." [1]   The name of the tenth legion was famous, and dear to the soldiers.   What [2] was the name of the river where there-was a great contest of the Britons against the Romans?   There-are many rivers in South Britain.   Caesar does not mention [3] the name of the river.   A Roman had three [4] names.   The first names of Caesar were Gaius and Julius.   The chief (§ 12) name of a Roman was the second name.

§ 31.   THE SAME NOUNS CONTINUED

There were many contests of the Britons with the Romans.   In some of the contests the Britons carried-off the victory.   But they were not able to stand (§ 11) against the weight and strength of the Roman legions.   The bodies of the Britons were big and strong, and the Romans were men of small bodies.[5]   But Caesar's legions were skilled (§ 15) in [6] war.   Accordingly they mostly (§ 13) carried off the victory without many wounds.

Before the time of C. Julius Caesar Roman vessels had never (§ 25) sailed to our island, unless (§ 25) for the sake of commerce (§ 19).   After the time of C. Julius Caesar another (§ 24) Caesar, by name Claudius, got-together

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[1] A noun of the 1st declension meaning *the lark*.

[2] Use **quid** (see Drill Ex. § 3, p. 88).   In asking *what is the name?* the Romans regularly used the pronoun **quid** (not the adjectival form of it).

[3] Use **commemorō**, *mention*, from which comes the adjective **commemorātus, -a, -um,** *mentioned* (§ 14).

[4] The neuter of **trēs** (§ 27) is **tria**.

[5] For *men* use **homō**; and for *of small bodies* say *with small bodies*, as in the last line of § 30 of the story (p. 25).

[6] What case does the adjective meaning *skilled* take in Latin?   See *Preparations* § 15 (p. 52).

(§ 28) an expedition against Britain. In the times[1] of Nero[2] Agricola defeated (§ 24) the Britons and Caledonians. C. Julius Caesar was the first but not the chief (§ 12) conqueror of the Britons.

§ 32. THIRD DECLENSION. — FEMININES AND MASCULINES IN -is, LIKE **navis**

Caesar's fleet was large. For there-were not only ships of-burden but also ships of-war in the fleet. How-many[3] ships sailed with Caesar on the second expedition? The whole (§ 16) number of the ships was eight-hundred. Six-hundred of (ex) the ships were ships of-burden. The Romans sometimes used-to-name[4] ships of-burden " vessels." " Vessel " is a noun (say *name*) of the second declension (use **dēclīnātiō**), but " ship " is a noun of the third (§ 23) declension.

When the enemy[5] saw Caesar's great fleet, they feared (§ 2). But the size of Caesar's ships was small. In the ships of-burden were the soldiers and the horses and the arms. Why did Caesar sail with ships of-war against the British enemy?[5] The Britons had built no ships. But Caesar perhaps (§ 25) did-not-know (§ 31) this.[6] He had .prepared his second expedition in[7] the winter of the year

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[1] No prep. in Latin; *in the times* denotes *time when;* cf. p. 49.

[2] **Nerō** (stem **Nerōn-**) was one of the early Caesars or Emperors of Rome, belonging to the Julian family.

[3] See Ex. § 28, Note 3 (p. 110), and Latın Drill, § 13.

[4] See Ex. § 27, Note 3 (p. 109).

[5] Use the plural (enemies).

[6] Use **hoc**; see *Preparations* § 15 (p. 52).

[7] No preposition in Latin; for *in the winter* and *in the summer* denote *time when,* like *in the second century* (*Prep.* § 10), *last year* (§ 16), etc.

55 B.C.　He sailed in [1] the summer (§ 29) of the next (§ 28) year.　In ancient times Rome ruled [2] the waves.

§ 33.　The Same Nouns continued

In a Roman ship of-burden not more [3] than two-hundred (§ 32) men were-able to sail.　A ship of-burden was not so large as a ship of-war.　How-many men were-able to sail in Caesar's fleet?　On a Roman ship of-war there-were sometimes high turrets, as (§ 18) on ships of-the-present-day (§ 18).　From the high turrets the soldiers used to drive-off (§ 25) the enemy with spears (§ 18).　An ancient ship of-war had sails and oars.　An ancient ship of-war was not armed with iron plates.　An ancient ship of-war was not so large as a ship of-war of-the-present-day.

§ 34.　Third Declension. — Feminines and Masculines whose Stems End in Two Consonants

Cassivellaunus was king of a small part of South Britain. What [4] was the name of the race?　In ancient times [5] there-were many races and many kings in Britain.　Many [6] of the races were barbarous.　But the races of the southern (merīdiānus, -a, -um) parts were not barbarous.　Before the times of Caesar Cassivellaunus had fought against the-other (§ 19) races of South Britain.　The name of the king of the Trinobantes was Imanuentius.

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[1] See note 7, p. 113.
[2] Say *was mistress of.*
[3] The singular number of the word meaning *more* (*Prep.* § 33) is good Latin here; but the verb *were-able* must be plural, as in the English.
[4] See Ex. § 30, note 2 (p. 112).
[5] See Ex. § 31, note 1 (p. 113).
[6] What *gender?*　" Many of the races " means " many *races* of the races."　For *of* use **ex.**

The boundaries of many British races are not known (§ 16) to us. The names of the British kings are mostly (§ 13) not mentioned (§ 14) in the book of Caesar. Britain was not a part of the Roman empire [1] after the victory of Caesar. After the time of Claudius, the fourth (§ 29) Caesar,[2] Britain was under the command [1] of the Caesars. The name of the family (gens) of C. Julius Caesar was the Julian family. The Romans used-to-name the Caesars "Princes" and "Generals."

§ 35. The Same Nouns continued

Some [3] of the southern or maritime races of Britain were Belgians (§ 15). But the Belgae were of German origin, as Caesar tells us in the "Gallic War." The chapter is the fourth of the second book. Therefore there-were people [4] of German origin in Britain in the first and second century B.C. The inhabitants of modern Britain (say *of Britain of-the-present-day*) are mostly of German origin. But they migrated across the German ocean into Britain in the fourth and the fifth century after the birth of Christ.

Many modern cities are named from (ex) the Belgian (§ 11) races of Kent. The names of the cities are Belgian. But the Belgians of Britain used not to build cities, if the

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[1] Use **imperium**.

[2] In what case must *the fourth Caesar* be? Think of the meaning (*after the time of the fourth Caesar*).

[3] What gender? "Some of the races" means "some *races* of the races." For *of* use **ex**.

[4] Say *men*, and use **homō** (*Prep.* § 30). **Homō** means *human being* and includes women; **vir** does not include women. The pl. of **homō** is the only word that can be used for *people* in the sense of *persons;* for **populus** means *a people* in the sense of *a nation* or *a tribe*, and the pl. **populī** means *peoples*, that is *nations* or *tribes*.

testimony (§ 17) of Caesar is true.   Winchester (§ 15) is
the name of an ancient city of South Britain.   The
inhabitants of cities are not barbarous.   Caesar tells us
about British "towns."   The British "towns" were
different from (§ 19) cities.

§ 36. THIRD DECLENSION. — NEUTERS IN -e, LIKE **mare**

The British sea separates (§ 34) Britain from Gaul.   A
part of the British sea is named the "Gallic channel."
Some of the Gauls used-to-sail across the British sea to
Britain for the sake of commerce.   London is not many
miles distant from the sea.   The Britons did not fight
against Caesar on the sea, because they had never (§ 25)
built ships.   British sailors now sail across many seas.   On
many seas and in many lands (§ 4) you see the British flag
(§ 11).

§ 37. RECAPITULATION OF NOUNS OF 3RD DECL.

The British soldiers used-to-fight from (*out-of*) chariots.
Caesar had not only foot-soldiers but also horse-soldiers
(§ 29).   But the mobility of the Roman soldiers was not
great.   Accordingly the enemy often used-to-throw-into-
confusion the ranks of the Romans.   In modern times [1]
horse-soldiers sometimes carry (§ 6) the arms (§ 30) of
foot-soldiers.   Thus they are able to leap [2] down-from
(§ 14) their horses and to fight on-foot.   The Boers [3] of
South Africa have horse-soldiers of-this-kind.

§ 38.   THE SAME CONTINUED

The boundaries (§ 34) of the Cassi were across (§ 35)
the river Thames.   The British leader (§ 29) used not to

[1] See Ex. § 31, Note 1 (p. 113).
[2] Say *give themselves*, as in § 25 of the story.
[3] **Batāvī** (= *Dutch*).

fight against the Romans in proper (§ 37) battles. He used to dash suddenly out-of the woods and attack the Roman legions. Then he used to recall (§ 31) his horse-soldiers and his chariots. The British leader had many thousands (§ 36) of charioteers. Accordingly he sometimes used-to-carry-off the victory. There-were ten cohorts in a Roman legion, and about (§ 36) five-hundred (§ 36) men in a cohort. Accordingly there-were about five (§ 26) thousand men (say *five thousands of men*) in a legion.

§ 39. THE SAME CONTINUED

Caesar hastened to the banks of the river Thames.[1] Where was the "town" of Cassivellaunus? Caesar does not name the town. The town was not a city. It was not strengthened (§ 30) with walls. It was not London. But it was not far from London. Perhaps [2] it was St. Albans,[3] as some learned men have affirmed. Caesar tells about the town of Cassivellaunus in the fifth book of the Gallic War.

§ 40. RECAPITULATION CONTINUED

Caesar's camp was [4] in Kent. There-is also a place in South Africa named [5] Caesar's Camp. The tribes of Kent fought bravely for (*on-behalf-of*) their native-land (§ 4), but the Trinobantes were friends of the Romans and enemies of the Cassi. Accordingly the unhappy Britons fought in-vain. At-length (§ 25) many states begged

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[1] In what case must "Thames" be? Think of the meaning (cf. p. 115, note 2).

[2] For *perhaps* see *Prep.* § 25.   [3] Verulāmium.

[4] Remember that the verb must agree with its subject (castra).

[5] Remember that the adjective must agree with its noun. Which is the noun to which the adjective *named* belongs?

peace from (ā) Ceasar. The conditions of peace were hard (say *rough*, § 13). After the peace Caesar sold[1] a great multitude of British captives (§ 19). Thus many British men and women (§ 20) and children were slaves (§ 19) of the Romans in the first century before the birth of Christ.

§ 41. NOUNS OF THIRD DECLENSION CONTINUED [2]

Thus (§ 16) Caesar carried-off the victory and imposed a tribute upon[3] the inhabitants of South Britain. The Romans carried-off the victory because (§ 15) they were skilled (§ 15) in war. The tenth legion was with Caesar in Britain. Caesar loved the tenth legion. In the first expedition, while the Romans hesitated (§ 25) to fight, the eagle-bearer of the tenth legion leaped[4] into the waves and carried (§ 6) the Roman eagle (§ 25) to the land (§ 4). Accordingly the Romans defeated (§ 24) the Britons on-account-of (§ 33) the pluck of the eagle-bearer. The Roman eagles were made-of-silver (§ 9) and served as [5] flags.

§ 42. ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

The ancient Britons were brave men. They fought with [6] admirable pluck. The bodies of the ancient Britons were big and strong. The Romans were not so (§ 33) big

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[1] Vēnum-dō, *sell*, is a compound of dō, *give*, meaning literally *I offer for sale*, and forms its perfect like dō.

[2] The adjectives of the 3rd declension are deferred till § 42.

[3] Imitate the construction given in § 40 of the story.

[4] See Ex. § 37, note 2 (p. 116).

[5] Say *were instead-of;* cf. § 33 of the story (*the skins served as sails*).

[6] See Ex. § 20, note 1 (p. 103, on the abl. without a preposition).

as the Britons; but by means of the science of war they were able to carry-off the victory from the Britons. Caesar was a distinguished general. He had defeated the brave tribes of Belgic Gaul in a short time. Victory was sweet to Caesar.

Not all [1] the British states (§ 40) had fought against Caesar. There had never (§ 25) been an alliance (§ 34) of all the tribes of Britain against any enemy. It [2] is wonderful that (§ 41) the Britons were-able to fight so (§ 41) successfully against the conquerors of so-many (§ 40) seas and lands. The name of Caesar was distinguished through (§ 26) the whole (§ 16) world (§ 41). The soldiers of the tenth legion were veterans. It [2] is sweet to fight and, if it is necessary (§ 24), to die [3] for (§ 40) one's [4] native-land.

§ 43. ADJECTIVES OF THIRD DECLENSION CONTINUED

The tribes of Belgic Gaul also were warlike. [5] Caesar had slaughtered (§ 20) a huge number of the brave Nervii, fighting [6] against the Romans. The British auxiliaries had been useful to [7] the Veneti. Accordingly Caesar waged-war

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[1] Adjectives meaning *all*, unlike other adjectives, generally come *before* their nouns in Latin: cf. note 2, p. 93, and Rule 1 of Order, p. 84.

[2] No separate word for *it;* but the adjective after *is* must be in the neuter gender, as in § 41 of the story.

[3] Say *to expire,* **exspīrāre.**

[4] Omit *one's* in translating.

[5] Use **ferōx,** which as the name of a ship in the Channel squadron is translated *the Furious* in § 42 of the story. All the names of ships given there can be used as adjectives, but must then not be spelled with capital letters.

[6] *Fighting* is an adjective describing the Nervii. In what case must it then be?

[7] *Useful to* is like *dear to* (*Prep.* § 15).

against the "arrogant Britons."   And he carried-off a huge number of British slaves and captives.

"The time is short" says my uncle; "it is necessary (§ 24) to hasten homewards.   It[1] has been pleasant to you, as I hope, to see a British ship of-war and to walk to the place where Caesar fought with the Britons."   We all[2] approved-of (§ 41) the opinion of my uncle.

GOD SAVE THE KING

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[1] See Ex. § 42, note 2 (p. 119).   [2] Say *all we-approved*.

APPENDICES [1]

I. — On Adjectives in -NDUS, -NDA, -NDUM and Nouns in -NDUM

The adjectives in **-ndus, -nda, -ndum** differ from other adjectives only in the following respects: —

(1) Adjectives in **-ndus, -nda, -ndum** are all formed from the stems of verbs. In English, too, we have many adjectives formed from verbs, and some of them are similar in meaning to the Latin adjectives in **-ndus, -nda, -ndum**; for instance *laud-able* (from *I laud*, Lat. laudō) meaning *worthy to be praised*, *lov-able* meaning *worthy to be loved*, *eat-able* meaning *fit to be eaten*.

(2) Adjectives in **-ndus, -nda, -ndum** cannot always be translated by adjectives in English, because English generally has no adjective with exactly the same meaning; so they have often to be translated by a group of words like *to-be-loved, to-be-read, to-be-eaten*. Sometimes it is convenient to translate them in other ways.

The following sentences, taken from the story, should be carefully examined.

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[1] These Appendices are not intended to be used by the pupil except as a summary and fuller explanation of some of the constructions which have been met with in the text. But they are written with a view to the needs of beginners, and are thrown into a form which the writer has found to be capable of appealing to the minds even of young pupils, if brought before them gradually and on seasonable occasions.

Audācia aquiliferī erat laudanda, *The courage of the eagle-bearer was laud-able* or *praise-worthy* (§ 25).　Here the adj. laudanda (fem. of laudandus, to agree with audācia) is formed from the verb laudō, *praise*, and has the same meaning as the English adj formed with *-able* or *-worthy;* but we may also translate it by *worthy-to-be-praised,* or simply *to-be-praised.*　This, like other adjectives, may be used without the verb *to be,* and in any case; thus we get —

Nom.　**audācia laudanda,** *laudable courage*
Acc.　**audāciam laudandam,** *laudable courage*
Gen.　**audāciae laudandae,** *of laudable courage,* etc.

And, just as we may say **Locus erat idōneus nāvigiīs** or **ad nāvigia,** *There was a place suitable for vessels,* so we may say **Locus erat idōneus ad nāvigia applicanda,** *There was a place suitable for vessels to-be-brought-to-land* (24).　Here **nāvigia applicanda** *vessels-to-be-brought-to-land* depends on **ad** in the sense of *for.*　Compare in English such common sentences as *Ring the bell for dinner* and *Ring the bell for dinner to be got ready.*　(Latin **ad cēnam parandam**).

The nouns in **-ndum** differ from other nouns only in the following respects : —

(1) nouns in **-ndum** are all formed from the stems of verbs, just as in English we may form a noun from any verb by adding *-ing.*　Thus where in English we speak of *row-ing, walk-ing, visit-ing,* etc., in sentences like *Rowing is hard work, I like walking,* the Romans used the nouns **rēmigandum, ambulandum, vīsitandum,** etc.

(2) Nouns in **-ndum** are like verbs in so far as they take the same constructions as the verbs from which they are formed.　So do the English nouns formed from verbs; thus

we speak of *rowing quickly, walking slowly* (with adverbs, though sometimes also with adjectives), and *visiting a friend, exploring a country* (with objects depending on the nouns in *-ing*).

Labor rēmigandī magnus erat, *the labor of rowing was great* (§ 29). Here **rēmigandī** is the genitive of the noun **rēmigandum** formed from **rēmigō,** *row.*

Parātīne estis ad ambulandum? *are you ready for walking?* (§ 23). Here **ambulandum** is the accusative of the noun formed from **ambulō,** *walk,* and depends on **ad,** meaning *for.*

Cupidus erat vīsitandī et explōrandī īnsulam nostram, *he was desirous of visiting and exploring our island* (§ 28). Here the genitives of the nouns **vīsitandum** and **explōrandum** take an object in the accusative.

The following sentences, taken from the story, contain further examples of the above constructions (adjectives and·nouns).

Virtūs mīlitum erat magnopere laudanda (§ 29). Here the adjective is qualified by an adverb.

Nāvigia novīs armīs ornanda erant (§ 31).

Locus idōneus est ad cōpiās explicandās (§ 25).

Nāvēs onerāriae aptae erant ad onera trānsportanda (§ 32).[1]

Rōmānī Britannōs scientiā pugnandī superābant (§ 30).

[No example occurs in the story of the noun in **-ndum** with **est** denoting *must* or *ought.* This is a special use and sense, and is best deferred for subsequent study.]

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[1] Such sentences may also be translated by an entirely different form of speech in English = *for deploying forces.* Here *deploying* is a noun formed from the verb *deploy.* But this translation leads to confusion with the use of the Latin noun in **-ndum,** and should therefore be avoided as far as possible by beginners.

II. — How to Translate English Prepositions into Latin

When English has a preposition Latin generally has one also. Most of these Latin prepositions take the accusative, but some of them (especially **ab** or **ā, cum, dē, ex, in** when it means *in* or *on*, **prō, sub** when it means *under*, and **sine**) take the ablative: it should be noted that no Latin prepositions take the dative or the genitive. But it has been seen that *of* is generally expressed by the genitive alone, and *to* very often by the *dative* alone; also that *from, at, in, with, by*, and *by means of* are sometimes expressed by the ablative alone. The following rules, based upon examples which have occurred in this book, will give some guidance as to when the above prepositions are to be translated by prepositions in Latin and when by a case without any preposition; but the rules are only an outline, to be filled up by future reading; and they deal only with the most important usages.

Of is generally translated by the genitive, as in *the door of the country-house*, **iānua vīllae** (§ 1), *the courage of sailors*, **audācia nautārum** (§ 2), *traces of the Romans*, **vēstīgia Rōmānōrum** (§ 9), *a task of great labor*, **opus magnī labōris** (= *very laborious*, § 31), *an abundance of plants*, **cōpia plantārum** (§ 3), *a great number of coins*, **magnus numerus nummōrum** (§ 9).[1]

But (i) in such phrases as *some of, many of*, the *of* may be translated by **ex** with the ablative; thus *some of the vessels* may be translated **nōnnūlla ex nāvigiīs** (§ 11), *many of the tribes*, **multī ex populīs** (§ 18).

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[1] Note that the *of* in many of these examples does not denote *possession*.

(ii) when the phrase *of* —— denotes a quality of the person or thing spoken of, it is sometimes translated by the ablative without a preposition; thus *men of robust body* is **hominēs rōbustō corpore** (§ 30): see note on p. 73, and § 43, note on p. 83.

To is generally translated by **ad** with the accusative (or sometimes by **in** with the accusative, § 11) when it comes after a verb of *going* or *coming* or any verb that denotes motion, such as *bring* or *carry* or *send; thus I walk to the wood* is **ad silvam ambulō** (§ 5). But it is sometimes translated by the accusative without a preposition, sometimes by the dative:

By the accusative without a preposition when it comes before the name of a town; thus *he brought his vessels to Dover* is **nāvigia Dubrās applicāvit** (§ 24); *I walked to London* is **Londīnium ambulāvī**.

By the dative in the following cases:

(i) when it comes after a verb of *giving; thus it gives delight to Lydia* is **Lȳdiae laetitiam dat** (§ 5); *they had supplied auxiliaries to the Gauls* is **Gallīs auxilia subministrāverant** (§ 27).

(ii) when it comes after the verb *to be* in the phrase *there is to some one* = *some one has; thus my uncle has coins* is **patruō meō nummī sunt** (§ 9).

(iii) when it comes after adjectives which can take *to* in English, like *dear, pleasant, useful; thus he is dear to us* is **nōbīs cārus est** (§ 15).

From is generally translated by **ab** or **ex** with the ablative; but by the ablative alone —

(i) when it comes after certain verbs and adjectives with the sense of *free; thus he is free from military service*

is **mīlitiā vacat** (§ 6), *free from lessons* ıs **līber scholīs** (§ 12).

(ii) when it comes before the name of a town and after a verb of *going* or any verb that denotes motıon ; thus *they wıll arrive from Dover* ıs **Dubrīs adventābunt** (§ 22).

In or *at* [1] is generally translated by **in** with the ablative ; but by the ablative alone :

. (i) when it comes before a noun denoting time, such as *day, month, year, century, hour;* thus *in the second century* is **secundō saeculō** (§ 10), *in the next year* ıs **proximō annō** (§ 28), *at what o'clock ?* is **quotā hōrā ?** (§ 21).

(ii) when it comes before a noun denoting price or value : thus *at a great price* is **magnō pretiō** (§ 9).

With is translated by **cum** with the ablative when it means *together with* or *in company with* (as in *I walk with my aunt,* **cum amitā meā ambulō**, § 3, or *fighting with the Romans,* **cum Rōmānīs pugnantēs**, § 43) [2] ; but by the ablative alone in other senses :

(i) when *with* means *by means of;* thus *they used to fight with spears and arrows* is **hastīs et sagittīs pugnābant** (§ 18) : here *spears and arrows* are the

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[1] When *at* comes before the name of a town, it is translated by the locative wıthout a preposition ; but no example of this case occurs ın this book. The locative, however, is the same in form as the ablative, except ın nouns of the 1st and 2nd declension, singular number.

[2] Sometimes the adverb **ūnā**, *together* is added, as in *together wıth a multitude of Gallic auxıliaries,* **ūnā cum multitūdine auxiliōrum Gallicōrum** (§ 28).

instruments with which they fought. Similarly when *with* comes after adjectives meaning *filled;* thus *filled with victims* is **plēnus victimīs** (§ 20),[1] *crowded with children* is **crēber puerīs et puellīs** (§ 15).

(ii) when the phrase *with* —— answers the question *how?;* thus *they used to fight with great courage* is **magnā audāciā pugnābant.** Here *with great courage* describes the *manner* in which they fought.

(iii) when the phrase *with* —— answers the question *why?:* thus *the climate was hideous with rains* is **caelum pluviīs foldum erat** (§ 17). Here *with rains* means *because of rains.*

(iv) when the phrase *with* —— denotes a *quality* of the person or thing spoken of : thus *a man with a robust body* is **homō rōbustō corpore** (§ 30), *a boy with blue eyes* is **puer oculīs caeruleīs.**

By means of is sometimes translated by **per** *through,* with the accusative, but generally by the ablative without a preposition : thus *they used to fasten their ships by means of iron chains* is **nāvēs catēnīs ferreīs dēligābant** (§ 33), *he hastened to the Thames by means of uninterrupted marches* is **continuīs itineribus ad Tamesam properāvit** (§ 38).

By is sometimes translated by **ab** or **ā** with the ablative, but generally by the ablative without a preposition : thus *by reason* (= *for the sake*) *of commerce* is **mercātūrae causā** (§ 19), cf. **animī causā** (§ 20) ; *by land and by sea* is **terrā marīque** (§ 43).

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[1] But just as in English we may say not only **filled** *with* but also **full** *of,* so in Latin **plēnus** may take the genitive ; thus *full of joys* is **plēnus gaudiōrum** (§ 13).

III. — GENERAL RULES OF ORDER

RULE 1. — Anything that goes with a noun (excepting a preposition) is generally put *after* that noun in Latin; thus vīlla *bella*, vīlla *amitae meae*. Except numeral adjectives and adjectives meaning *all, some, many, few*.[1]

RULE 2. — Anything that goes with a verb or an adjective or an adverb is generally put *before* that verb, adjective or adverb in Latin; thus *saepe* spectō, *nōn* spectō, *scapham* spectō, *in scaphā* nāvigō; *nōn* magnus; *nōn* saepe.

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[1] Demonstrative adjectives (meaning *this* or *that*) and interrogative adjectives (meaning *which?* or *what?*) also precede their nouns in Latin, as in English; but the demonstratives do not occur in this book. An interrogative occurs in quita hōra?

VOCABULARY

The gender is specified of nouns irregular according to the rules on pages 55 f. and 111.

The principal parts are given only of the few irregular verbs that occur. All others are of the first conjugation.

ab *or* **ā,** *prep. w. abl.,* from;
  ab occidente parte (§ 35),
  off the west side, on the
  west

ab-sum, ab-esse, ā-fuī, be dis-
  tant, be absent

abundō, abound

accommodātus, -a, -um, suited
  [accommodated]

accūsō, accuse

acūtus, -a, -um, sharp [acute]

ad, *prep. w. acc.,* to; *sometimes*
  for, at, near (§§ 15, 23, 24)

adhūc, hitherto

admīrābilis, -e, admirable

ad-sum, ad-esse, ad-fuī, be
  present

adulēscentulus, -ī, young man

adventō, arrive

adversus, -a, -um, adverse

aedificium, -cī, [edi-
  fice]

aedificō, build

āēr, āeris, *m.,* air

aēneus, -a, -um, made of
  copper

aes, aeris, *n.,* copper *or* brass

aestās, aestātis, summer

aetās, aetātis, age

affirmō, affirm, state

afflictō, wreck [afflict]

agellus, -ī, farm, estate

ager, agrī, field

agger, aggeris, mound

agricola, -ae, *m.,* farmer

albus, -a, -um, white

Alexander, -drī, Alexander

aliquandō, some day

aliquantum, a considerable
  amount

alius, alia, aliud, other, *irreg.*

alter, altera, alterum, another,
  a second, *irreg.*

  high, lofty [alti-

  place

ambulātio, -ōnis, walk

ambulō, walk

amīcitia, -ae, friendship

amīcus, -ī, friend

amita, -ae, aunt

amō, love, like

amphitheātrum, -ī, amphitheater

an, or *in a question*

ancilla, -ae, maid-servant

ancora, -ae, anchor

Anderida silva, the Andredsweald

Anglicus, -a, -um, English

angulus, -ī, angle, corner

animus, -ī, mind; **animus ingratus**, ingratitude

annus, -ī, year [annual]

ante, *prep. w. acc.*, before

anteā, *adv.*, before

antīquus, -a, -um, ancient

Antōnius, -ī, Antony

ānxius, -a, -um, anxious

aper, aprī, wild boar

apertus, -a, -um, open

applicō, bring to land [apply]

appropinquō, approach

aptus, -a, -um, fitted [apt]

apud, *prep. w. acc.*, in the house of (French *chez*)

aqua, -ae, water [aquarium]

aquila, -ae, eagle

aquilifer, -erī, eagle-bearer

āra, -ae, altar

arbor, -oris, *f.*, tree

area, -ae, open space [area]

arēna, -ae, sand

argenteus, -a, -um, made of silver

argentum, -ī, silver [French *argent*]

ariēs, -ietis, *m.*, ram

arithmētica, *n. pl.*, arithmetic

arma, *n. pl.*, arms, fittings

armātus, -a, -um, armed

armentum, -ī, herd

arō, plough

arrogāns, -antis, arrogant

asper, aspera, asperum, rough

āter, ātra, ātrum, dark

atque, and also, aye and

audācia, -ae, courage, audacity

aureus, -a, -um, golden

auscultō, listen

autem, however

auxilium, -lī, help, aid; **auxilia**; *pl.*, auxiliaries

avāritia, -ae, avarice

bāca, -ae, berry

barbarus, -a, -um, barbarous

basilica, -ae, basilica, church

beātus, -a, -um, happy

Belgae, *pl*., Belgians (a tribe in the north of Gaul and also in Hampshire, South Britain)

Belgicus, -a, -um, Belgian

Belgium, -gī, Belgium

bellicōsus, -a, -um, warlike

bellō, wage war

bellum, -ī, war

bellus, -a, -um, beautiful, jolly, pretty [French *bel, belle*]

bene, well; bene ambulā, § 23

bōs, bovis, *m.* or *f.*, ox

brevis, -e, brief, short

Britannia, -ae, Britain

Britannicus, -a, -um, British

Britannus, -ī, Briton

C. = Gāius, Gāī, Gaius

cachinnō, laugh

caelum, -ī, sky, climate

caeruleus, -a, -um, blue

Caesar, -aris, Caesar

Calēdonia, -ae, Scotland

Calēdonius, -i, Caledonian

calor, -ōris, heat

Cambria, -ae, Wales

campus, -ī, plain

Cantium, -tī, Kent

cantō, sing

capillus, -ī, hair

captīvus, -ī, captive

captō, catch

caput, capitis, *n.*, head, chapter

carīna, -ae, keel

cārus, -a, -um, dear

casa, -ae, cottage

Cassī, -orum, *m pl.* (a tribe in Hertfordshire)

Cassivellaunus, -ī (king of the Cassi in Hertfordshire)

castanea, -ae, chestnut tree

castellum, -ī, fort [castle]

castra, -orum, *n. pl.*, camp

catēna, -ae, chain

catulus, -ī, dog

causa, -ae, cause, reason; causā, by reason, for the sake

celeriter, quickly

Celta, -ae, *m.*, Celt

cēna, -ae, supper, late dinner

cēnō, sup, dine

certāmen, -minis, contest

certē, at any rate

cervus, -ī, stag

cēterī, -ae, -a, the others, the rest; cētera, *as noun* = Eng. et cetera

Christus, -ī, Christ

Christiānus, -a, -um, Christian

cibus, -ī, food

circiter, about

circum, *prep. w. acc. or adv.*, around

circumdō, -dare, -dedī, -datus, surround

cīvitās, -tātis, state [city]

clādēs, -is, disaster

clārus, -a, -um, bright *or* famous

classiāriī, -ōrum, seamen, men of the fleet

classis, *gen. pl.* classium, fleet

clīvus, -ī, hill, down

cohors, cohortis, cohort

collis, *gen. pl.* collium, *m.*, hill

collocō, place [locate]

colōnia, -ae, colony

colōrātus, -a, -um, sunburnt [colored]

colōrō, color

columba, -ae, dove, pigeon

commemorō, mention [commemorate]

commentāriī, -orum, *m. pl.*, notes, commentaries

comparō, get together, prepare

comprobō, approve

concursiō, -ōnis, engagement [ex-cursion]

condiciō, -ōnis, condition

condiscipulus, -ī, schoolfellow

cōnfirmō, establish [confirm]

cōnfūsus, -a, -um, confused

congregō, gather together [congregation]

cōnsecrātus, -a, -um, consecrated

cōnsōbrīna, -ae, cousin (§ 5)

cōnsociō, ally

cōnstantia, -ae, constancy, firmness

cōn-stō, -stāre, -stitī, consist [con, together, stō, stand]; cōnstat, is known

cōnsultō, on purpose [by consultation]

continuus, -a, -um, continued, uninterrupted

contrā, *w. acc.*, against

cōpia, abundance; cōpiam dō, I give opportunity; cōpiae, *pl.*, forces

corium, -ī, skin

corpus, corporis, body [corpor-al]

corvus, -ī, crow

crās, to-morrow

crēber, crēbra, crēbrum, crowded (*abl.* = with), frequent

cremō, burn [cremation]

creō, create

cruciō, torture [ex-cruciating]

crustulum, -ī, cake

culpō, blame

cultūra, -ae, tillage, cultivation, culture

cum, *w. abl.*, together with, with

cum, when

cupidē, eagerly

cupidus, -a, -um, desirous, eager

cūr, why

cūra, -ae, care

cūrō, care for, attend to, provide [S.226a]

custōs, custōdis, guard, guardian

dē, w. abl., about, down from

dēbellō, defeat

decimus, -a, -um, tenth

dēclārō, declare

dēclīnō, turn aside [decline]

dēfectiō, -ōnis, defection

dēfēnsor, -ōris, defender

dēlectāmentum, -ī, delight

dēlectō, delight

dēlīberō, deliberate

dēligō, fasten; **ad ancoram dēligō**, anchor

dēmōnstrō, point out

dēnegō, say no [deny]

dēnsus, -a, -um, dense, thick

dēplōrō, deplore, lament

dērīvātus, -a, -um, derived

dē-sum, dē-esse, dē-fuī, be wanting

deus, -ī, god

dexter, dextra, dextrum, right

dextra, -ae, right hand

dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictus, say

digitus, -ī, finger [digit]

discipulus, -ī, pupil [disciple]

discordia, -ae, quarrel, discord

disputō, dispute

di-stō, am distant

diū, long, for a long time

diurnus, -a, -um, of the day

dīversus, -a, -um, diverse, different (ā, from)

dō, dare, dedī, datus, give, set, put (in fugam, to flight)

doctus, -a, -um, learned [doctor]

domesticus, -a, -um, internal [domestic]

domina, -ae, mistress [dame]

domus, irreg., f., house, home; domī, at home; domum, homewards (home)

Druidae, m. pl., druids

dubitō, hesitate, doubt

Dubrae, pl., Dover

ducentī, -ae, -a, two hundred

dulcis, -ē, sweet, pleasant

dum, while

duo, duae, duo, two

duodecimus, -a, -um, twelfth

duodēsexāgintā, -a, -um, fifty

dux, ducis,

ecce, behold

ego, I

ēgregiē, excellently

eques, equitis, horse soldier

equitō, ride

equus, -ī, horse

errō, err

esca, -ae, food, eating

esse, to be

essedārius, -rī, charioteer

essedum, -ī, chariot

et, and; et . . . et, both . . . and

etiam, also, even

euge, bravo! (ē *in Plautus*)

ex, *w. abl.*, out of, from

excavō, excavate

exclāmō, exclaim

exīstimō, consider [estimate]

expedītiō, -ōnis, expedition

explicō, deploy, arrange

explōrō, explore

exportō, export, carry out

expugnō, storm, take by storm

exspectātiō, -ōnis, expectation

exspectō, expect, await

ex-stō, -stāre, -stitī, exist, remain, be ~~~~~~~ (≡ 39 = stand ~~~~~~~

f~~~~~~~~~~~re [fabri-

~~~~~~~~ play, drama [fable]

~~~~~~ facinoris, deed, ~~chievement

fāgus, -ī, *f.*, beech

fānum, -ī, shrine

fatīgātus, -a, -um, tired [fatigued]

fēmina, -ae, woman [feminine]

fenestra, -ae, window

fera, -ae, wild beast

ferē, almost

fēriae, *pl.*, holidays

ferīna, -ae, flesh of wild animals, game

ferōx, ferōcis, warlike

ferrātus, -a, -um, fitted with iron

ferreus, -a, -um, made of iron

ferus, -a, -um, savage

festīnō, hurry

fīdus, -a, -um, faithful

figūra, -ae, figure

fīlia, -ae, daughter

fīlius, -lī, *voc.* -lī, son

finis, -is, end; *m. pl.* fīnēs, fīnium, boundaries

firmitūdō, -tūdinis, firmness

firmō, strengthen [make firm]

flāvus, -a, -um, yellow

flō, blow (*said of the wind*)

flūmen, -minis, river

fluvius, -ī, river

focus, -ī, hearth

foedus, -a, -um, hideous

forma, -ae, form, shape

formīdō, fear

fortasse, perhaps

fortis, -e, brave, strong

fortiter, bravely

fortūna, -ae, fortune, fate

Francogallicus, -a, -um, French

frēnum, -ī, bridle

fretum, -ī, channel, arm of the sea

frūgifer, -fera, -ferum, fruitful [fruit-bearing]

frūmentum, -ī, corn

frūstrā, in vain

fuga, -ae, flight

fugō, put to flight, rout; fugātus, -a, -um, routed

fundāmentum, -ī, foundation

fūnis, *gen. pl.* fūnium, *m.*, rope

Gallia, -ae, Gaul

Gallicus, -a, -um, Gallic; fretum Gallicum, the English channel

gallīna, -ae, hen

Gallus, -ī, a Gaul, an inhabitant of Gaul

gallus, -ī, cock

gaudium, -dī, joy, delight

gemma, -ae, gem, precious stone

generōsus, -a, -um, nobly born

gēns, gentis, race [gentile]

genus, generis, kind [gener-al]

Germānicus, -a, -um, German

Germānus, German (*noun*)

glōria, -ae, glory, fame

Graecia, -ae, Greece

Graecus, -a, -um, Greek

grāmineus, -a, -um, grassy

grandis, -e, big [grand]

grātus, -a, -um, pleasing

gubernō, steer, guide [govern]

gustō, taste

habitō, dwell; *w. acc.*, inhabit

hasta, -ae, spear

herba, -ae, grass, herb

Hibernia, -ae, Ireland

Hibernicus, -a, -um, Irish

hīc, here, at this point

hiems, hiemis, winter

Hispānia, -ae, Spain

historicus, -a, -um, historical

hodiē, to-day, at the present day, nowadays

hodiernus, -a, -um, of the present day

homō, hominis, man

hōra, -ae, hour

hortus, -ī, garden

hostis, *gen. pl.* hostium, enemy

huiusmodī, of this kind

hūmānus, -a, -um, human, civilized

humō, bury

iam, already, now, even

iānua, -ae, door, gate

ibi, there

idōneus, -a, -um, fitted, suitable

iēiūnus, -a, -um, hungry

ientāculum, -ī, breakfast

igitur, therefore, then

ignāvus, -a, -um, cowardly

ignōrō, do not know [ignore]

ignōtus, -a, -um, unknown

ille, illa, illud, yon, that one

illīc, yonder

illustrō, light up [illustrate]

imber, imbris, shower of rain

immigrō, immigrate

imperātor, -ōris, general [emperor]

imperium, -ī, command [empire]

imperō, w. dat., impose (upon)

impiger, -gra, -grum, active (not sluggish)

impigrē, actively, bravely

impius, -a, -um, unnatural [impious]

implōrō, implore

importō, import, carry in

impugnō, attack

in, w. abl , in, on; w. acc., into, on to

incitō, urge, urge on, incite

incola, -ae, inhabitant

incommodum, -ī, disaster

incultus, -a, -um, uncultivated

inde, thence

infīnītus, -a, -um, infinite

ingēns, ingentis, huge

ingrātus, -a, -um, unpleasing, ungrateful

inhūmānus, -a, -um, uncivilized

inopia, -ae, want, poverty

inquam, say I, I say; inquit, says he, he says; inquimus, we say; inquiunt, they say

īnsectātiō, -ōnis, pursuit

īnsignis, -e, distinguished

in-stō, -stāre, -stitī, w. dat., pursue

īnsula, -ae, island

inter, w. acc., between, during, among

interdum, sometimes

intereā, meanwhile

interior, -ōris, interior, inner

interrogō, ask, inquire

intervallum, -ī, interval

intrā, w. acc., within

intrō, enter

irrigō, water [irrigate], § 6

ita, thus

itaque, accordingly, therefore

iter, itineris, n., march

iterum, a second time

iūdicō, judge

iustus, -a, -um, just, proper

iuvat, 3rd pers. sing., it delights

labor, -ōris, labor, toil

labōrō, labor, be in difficulties

laetitia, -ae, delight, pleasure

lāmina, -ae, plate

Latīnus, -a, -um, Latin

lātus, -a, -um, wide, broad

latus, lateris, side [later-al]

laudandus, -a, -um, laudable

laudō, praise·

lavō (*perf. irreg.*), wash

lēgātus, -ī, lieutenant-general

legiō, -ōnis, legion

lēnis, -e gentle [lenient]

lentē, slowly

levō, lighten, relieve (§ 5)

libenter, gladly, willingly

liber, librī, book

līber, lībera, līberum, free (*sometimes w. abl.* = from)

līberī, -ōrum, children (*properly an adjective meaning free ones, i.e, children of free-born parents*)

līneus, -a, -um, made of flax

lingua, -ae, tongue, language

līnum, -ī, flax

littera, -ae, letter (of the alphabet)

litterārius, -a, -um, connected with letters (litterae), literary

lītus, lītoris, coast

locus, -ī, place (*pl.* loca, *n.*), or passage of a book (*pl.* locī, *m.*)

Londīnium, -nī, London

longē, far

longitūdō, -tūdinis, length [longitude]

longus, -a, -um, long

lucrum, -ī, gain, profit

lūcus, -ī, grove

lūdus, -ī, game *or* elementary school

lūna, -ae, moon

lupus, -ī, wolf

luscinia, -ae, nightingale

lūx, lūcis, light

māchina, -ae, machine

magister, -trī, schoolmaster, teacher

magistra, -ae,. schoolmistress, teacher

magnificus, -a, -um, magnificent

magnitūdō, -tūdinis, size, magnitude

magnopere (= magnō opere), greatly

magnus, -a, -um, great, large

maior, maiōris, larger, greater

mandō, commit, intrust

māne (*indecl.*), morning, *properly* in the morning

mare, (*declined* § 36), sea

margarīta, -ae, pearl [Margaret]

maritimus, -a, -um, of the sea, maritime

māteria, -ae, timber [material]

mathēmaticus, -a, -um, mathematical

maximē, chiefly

mē, me; mēcum, with me

mediocriter, moderately, tolerably

mediterrāneus, -a, -um, midland, inland: mediterrānea, *n pl.*, the midlands

medius, -a, -um, mid, middle

membrum, -ī, limb [member]

mercātūra, -ae, commerce [merchandise]

mergus, -ī, sea gull

merīdiānus, -a, -um, southern [*from* merīdiēs, midday]

metallum, -ī, metal

meus (*voc.* mī), mea, meum, my

migrō, migrate

mihi, to me

mīles, mīlitis, soldier

mīlia, *pl. of* mīlle, miles, *lit.* thousands (of paces)

mīlitia, military service

mīlitō, serve

ministrō, attend [minister]

mīrus, -a, -um, wonderful

miser, misera, miserum, unhappy, miserable

mōbilitās, -tātis, mobility

Mōna, -ae, (Isle of) Anglesey

mōnstrāns, mōnstrantis, pointing

mōnstrō, show, point

monumentum, -ī, monument

mora, -ae, delay

mortuus, -a, -um, dead

mōs, mōris, custom

mox, in due course (soon)

multitūdō, -tūdinis, multitude

multus, -a, -um, much; multī, -ae, -a, many; multum, *adv.*, much, very much, very; multō, by much; multō maior, much greater, *lit.* greater by much

mūnītiō, -ōnis, bulwark

murmurō, murmur

mūrus, -ī, wall

nam, for

narrō, tell, narrate

nātiō, -ōnis, tribe [nation]

natō, swim, bathe

nātūra, -ae, nature

nātus, -a, -um, born
　　ante Christum nātum = B.C.
　　post Christum nātum = A.D.

nauta, -ae, *m.*, sailor

nāvigātiō, -ōnis, voyage

nāvigium, -ī, vessel, ship

nāvigō, sail [navigate]

nāvis, *gen. pl.* nāvium, ship; nāvis longa, ship of war

-ne, *marks a question*

nebula, -ae, cloud

nec *or* neque, nor, and not nec . . . nec, neither . . . nor

necesse, necessary (*dat.* = for)

Nerviī, *m. pl.,* the Nervii (a tribe in Belgium)

nīdificō, build a nest

nīdus, -ī, nest

niger, nigra, nigrum, black [nigger]

nihil, nothing

nimis, too

nisi, unless, if . . . not, except

nōbīs, to us

nōbīscum, with us

noctū, by night, in the night-time

nocturnus, -a, -um, of the night

nōmen, -minis, name [nominal]

nōminātus, -a, -um, named

nōminō, name, call

nōn, not; **nōndum,** not yet; **nōn iam,** no longer, not any longer; **nōnne** (= nōn + ne), not?

nōnnūllī, -ae, -a, some [nōn, not, nūllī, none]

nōnnumquam, sometimes (*lit.* not never)

nōnus, -a, -um, ninth

nōs, we *or* us, ourselves

noster, nostra, nostrum, our

nōtus, -a, -um, known

novus, -a, -um, new

nox, noctis, night

nūdō, strip, deprive (*abl.* = of)

nūllus, -a, -um, not any

num, whether, *marking a question*

numerus, -ī, number

nummus, -ī, coin

numquam, never

nunc, now

nūntiō, announce

nūper, recently, lately, not long ago

obscūrō, obscure

obses, obsidis, hostage

occidēns, -dentis, the West

occultō, hide

occupō, seize [occupy]

ōceanus, -ī, ocean

octingentī, -ae, -a, eight hundred

octōgintā, eighty

oculus, -ī, eye

officium, -cī, duty

omnia, *n. pl. of* **omnēs,** all things, everything

omnīnō, altogether

omnis, -e, every; *pl.* **omnēs,** *m. and f.,* **omnia,** *n.,* all

onerārius, -a, -um, of burden

onus, oneris, burden [ex-oner-ate]

opera, -ae, attention, study

oppidum, -ī, town

opportūnē, in the nick of time

oppugnō, attack

optimē, excellently, hurrah!

opus, operis, work[oper-ation]; opus w. abl., need; quid opus, what need

ōra, -ae, shore

orbis, -is, m., circle [orb]; orbis terrārum = the world

ordō, -dinis, m., rank [ordinary]

oriēns, orientis, the East [oriental]

orīgō, orīginis, origin

oriundus, -a, -um, sprung

ornandus, -a, -um, fit to be equipped

ornātus, -a, -um, ornamented

ornō, equip, [ad-orn]

ōrō, ask, entreat

ostrea, -ae, oyster

ovis, gen. pl. ovium, sheep

pācātus, -a, -um, subdued, pacified

palūs, palūdis, marsh

parātus, -a, -um, prepared, ready

parō, prepare, prepare the way for (§ 20)

pars, partis, part

parvus, -a, -um, small, little

patria, -ae, country, fatherland

patruus, patruī, uncle

paucī, -ae, -a, few, a few

paulum, adv., a little

pāx, pācis, peace

pecūnia, -ae, money

pedes, peditis, foot soldier

pellis, gen. pl. pellium, skin, hide

per, w. acc., through, during

pergrandis, -e, very big

pergrātus, -a, -um, very pleasing

perīculōsus, -a, -um, perilous, dangerous

perīculum, -ī, peril, danger

perītus, -a, -um, skilled (gen. = in)

perlūcidus, -a, -um, transparent [pellucid]

perturbō, perturb, disturb, throw into confusion

pēs, pedis, m., foot; pedibus, on foot

pharus, -ī, f., lighthouse

piger, pigra, pigrum, lazy, sluggish

pila, -ae, ball [pill]

pīnus, -ī, irreg., f., pine

piscātōrius, -a, -um, fishing

plānē, utterly, quite

planta, plant

plānus, -a, -um, flat [plane]

plēnus, -a, -um, w. gen., full; w. abl., filled

plērumque, mostly, generally

plumbum, -ī, lead

plūs, *comp. of* multum, more [plural]

pluvia, -ae, rain

poēta, -ae, poet

pōmum, -ī, apple

pondus, ponderis, weight

populus, -ī, tribe [a people]

porcus, -ī, pig [pork]

portō, carry

possum (= pot-sum), posse (= pot esse), potuī, be able

post, *w. acc.*, after, behind

postquam, after (= when)

postrīdiē, on the next day

postūlō, demand

praecipitō, hurl [precipitate]

praecipuus, -a, -um, especial, particular

praeclārus, -a, -um, famous

praeda, -ae, prey, booty

praefectus, -ī, officer [prefect]; praefectus classis, admiral

praeparō, prepare

prae-stō, -stāre, -stitī, perform, exhibit

prae-sum, -esse, -fuī, *w. dat.*, be in command of

praetereā, besides

prandium, -dī, lunch

pretium, -tī, price

prīmō, at first

prīmus, -a, -um, first

prīnceps, prīncipis, ▨▨▨

prior, prius, former [prior]

prō, *w. abl.*, instead of, for

procella, -ae, storm

prōcōnsul, -ulis, proconsul, governor

procul, far

proelium, -lī, battle

profundus, -a, -um, deep [profound]

prōmunturium, -rī, promontory

prope, *w. acc.*, near

properō, hasten

propinquus, -a, -um, neighboring

propior, propius, nearer

prōpositum, -ī, proposal

propter, *w. acc.*, on account of

prōpulsō, drive back

prosperē, successfully

prō-sum, -esse, -fuī, *w. dat.*, be helpful, do good

prōvolō, dash forth

proximus, -a, -um, nearest, next, last

pruīna, -ae, frost

puella, -ae, girl

puer, puerī, boy

pugna, -ae, fight, battle

pugnāns, pugnantis, fighting

pugnō, fight

pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, fine, beautiful, handsome

pulchrē, beautifully

puppis, *gen. pl.* puppium, stern, poop

putō, fancy, think, suppose

quam, how, as, than

quandō, when

quantopere, how much

quārē (= quā rē, by what thing), why

quārtus, -a, -um, fourth

quattuor, four

quattuordecim, fourteen

quia, because

quīngentī, -ae, -a, five hundred

quīnquāgēsimus, -a, -um, fiftieth

quīnque, five

quīntus, -a, -um, fifth

quō, whither, to which

quod, that

quŏmodō, how

quondam, once on a time, formerly

quoque, too, also, even; tum quoque, then too, even then

quota hōra est? what o'clock is it?

quotā hōrā, at what o'clock?

recreō, refresh (mē, myself)

rectē, rightly

redambulō, walk back

rēgālis, -e, royal

rēgīna, -ae, queen

rēgulus, -ī, ruler, petty king

reliquiae, *pl* , relics

reliquus, -a, -um, the rest, the remaining

rēmigō, row

remōtus, -a, -um, remote

rēmus, -ī, oar

reparō, refit, repair

reportō, carry off (*or* back)

reservō, reserve

rēvērā, really

revocō, recall

rēx, rēgis, king

Rhēnus, -ī, the Rhine

rīpa, -ae, bank

rīvus, -ī, stream [river]

rōbur, rōboris, oak, strength

rōbustus, -a, -um, robust, sturdy

Rōma, -ae, Rome

Rōmānus, -a, -um, Roman

rosa, -ae, rose, rose-tree

rōstrum, -ī, beak, ram

rota, -ae, wheel

ruber, rubra, rubrum, red

ruīnae, *pl.*, ruins

rūsticus, -a, -um, rustic

Rutupiae, *pl.*, Richborough

Rutupīnus, -a, -um, belonging to Richborough

sacer, sacra, sacrum, sacred; sacra, *n. pl.*, sacred rites

sacrificō, sacrifice

saeculum, -ī, century

saepe, often

saevus, -a, -um, savage, cruel

sagitta, -ae, arrow

salūtō, salute, greet

satiātus, -a, -um, satisfied

satis, sufficiently, enough

scapha, -ae, boat [skiff]

schola, -ae, school; *pl.*, lessons

scientia, -ae, science, knowledge

scopulus, -ī, cliff, rock

Scōticus, -a, -um, Scottish

scrīptitō, write, scribble

sē, himself, themselves: inter sē, among themselves, with one another

secundus, -a, -um, second

sed, but

sententia, -ae, opinion

sēparō, separate

septentriōnēs, -um, the north

septimus, -a, -um, seventh

septingentī, -ae, -a, seven hundred

sepulchrum,-ī,tomb, sepulcher

serēnus, -a, -um, clear [serene]

sērō, late

servō, save, preserve, watch

servus, -ī, slave

sescentī, -ae, -a, six hundred

sī, if

sīc, so, thus, as follows

sīcut, as (*lit.* so as, just as)

signum, -ī, sign, flag

silva, -ae, wood, forest

simulācrum, -ī, image

sine, *w. abl.*, without

situs, -a, -um, situated

sīve . . . sīve, whether . . . or

societās, -tātis, alliance [society]

sōl, sōlis, the sun

solum, -ī, soil

sōlum, *adv.*, only

somniō, dream

sonus, -ī, sound

spectō, see, watch, gaze at

specula, -ae, watch-tower

spērō, hope

splendor, -ōris, splendor

spūmifer, -fera, -ferum, foamy [spūma, foam, -fer, bearing]

spūmō, foam

stabilitās, -tātis, stability

statiō, -ōnis, station, roadstead

statūra, -ae, height, stature

stella, -ae, star

stō, stāre, stetī, stand

studiōsus, -a, -um, fond, studious

stultitia, -ae, folly

sub, *w. abl.*, under, down in; *w. acc.*, down into, down to, up to

subitō, suddenly
subministrō, supply
sudis, *gen. pl.* sudium, stake
sum, esse, fuī, be
summus, -a, -um, chief
super, *w. acc.*, over, above
superior, -ius, previous, past; superior, victorious
superō, surpass, overcome
suus, -a, -um, his, his own; their, their own; suī, his (*or* their) own men

taberna, -ae, inn [tavern]
tam, so: tam . . . quam, so . . . as
tamen, nevertheless, however
Tamesa, -ae, *m.*, Thames
tandem, at length
tantum, so much; only
tē, thee, you; tēcum, with thee, with you
tegimen, -minis, covering
temperō, cool, temper
tempestās, -tātis, tempest, weather
tempus, temporis, time [temporary]
tenebrae, *pl.*, darkness
terra, -ae, land
tertius, -a, -um, third
tertius decimus, thirteenth
testimōnium, -nī, testimony, evidence

testūdō, -tūdinis, tortoise shell, shelter
tintinnābulum, -ī, bell
tonāns, -antis, thundering
tormentum, -ī, hurling machine
tot, *indecl. adj.*, so many
tōtus, -a, -um, *irreg.*, whole
tranquillus, -a, -um, calm, tranquil
trāns, *w. acc.*, across
trānsportō, transport
trecentī, -ae, -a, three hundred
trēs, *m., f.*, tria, *n.*, three
tribūtum, -ī, tribute
Trinobantēs, -um, *m. pl.* (a tribe in Essex)
triplex, -plicis, triple
triquetrus, -a, -um, triangular
triumphō, triumph, exult
tropaeum, -ī, trophy
trucīdō, slaughter, murder
tū, thou, you
tum, then, at that time, thereupon
tumulus, -ī, mound
turbulentus, -a, -um, rough, turbulent
turris, *gen. pl.* turrium, turret
tūtus, -a, -um, safe
tuus, -a, -um, thy, your

ubi, where
ūllus, -a, -um, *irreg.*, any

ulmus, -ī, *f*, elm tree

umbra, -ae, shade, shadow

ūnā, together; ūnā cum, together with

unda, -ae, wave

unde, whence

ūndecimus, -a, -um, eleventh

ūniversus, -a, -um, all together [universal]

ūnus, -a, -um, *irreg.*, one

urbs, urbis, city [urban]

urna, -ae, urn

ursus, -ī, bear

ūsitātus, -a, -um, used, usual, common

usque ad, right on till

ut, how, as

ūtilis, -e, useful

vacca, -ae, cow

vacō, be free [vacant]

vadum, -ī, shallow place, shoal, ford

validus, -a, -um, strong

vallum, -ī, rampart

varius, -a, -um, varied

vastō, lay waste [de-vast-ate]

vastus, -a, -um, wild, waste [vast]

vehiculum, -ī, carriage [vehicle]

vel, or

vēlum, -ī, sail; vēla dare, to set sail

velut, as, even as [vel, even; ut, as]

vēnātĭcus, -a, -um, connected with hunting

Venetī, *pl.* (a tribe on the west coast of Gaul)

venia, -ae, pardon

Venta Belgārum, Winchester

ventus, -ī, wind

vēnum-dō, -dare, -dedī, sell; (vēnum, for sale; dō, offer)

vērus, -a, -um, true; vēra, the truth (*lit.* true things); vērō, in truth, indeed

vesper, -erī, evening, evening star [vespers]

vester, vestra, vestrum, your (*of several persons*)

vēstīgium, -gī, vestige, trace

vestīmentum, -ī, garment [vestment]

veterānus, -a, -um, veteran, old

vetō, forbid

vexō, annoy, vex

via, -ae, road, way; dē viā, from the road; in viam mē dō, I give myself to the road, start; inter viam, on the way

vicitō, live

victor, -ōris, victor

victōria, -ae, victory

vīcus, -ī, village

vīgintī, *indecl.*, twenty

vīlla, -ae, country-house, villa

viola, -ae, violet

violō, violate

vir, virī, man

virtūs, -tutis, pluck, courage [virtue]

vīsitō, visit

vīta, -ae, life

vītō, avoid

vitrea, *n. pl.*, glass vessels

vitrum, -ī, woad

vix, scarcely, hardly

vōbīs, to you; vōbīscum, with you

volitō, fly

vōs, you, *pl.*

vulnus, vulneris, wound [vulnerable]